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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Action on the Credit Mobilier Report.

OAKES AMES AND BROOKS CENSURED.

An Attempt to Punish Other Members.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

SENATE.

Credentials Presented.

Mr. LOGAN presented the credentials of R. J. Oglesby, Senator-elect from Illinois.

Distinctions in the Army.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the bill to repeal so much of the law relating to the organization of the army as establishes distinctions to the prejudice of one class of American citizens, namely, colored men.

Site for a Public Building in Pittsburgh.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and grounds, reported without amendment the House bill appropriating $360,000 to purchase a site for a new Government building in Pittsburgh.

Bridge at St. Louis.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

Louisiana Affairs.

The calendar being the regular order, Mr. CARPENTER moved to lay the calendar on the table, for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, providing for a new election in Louisiana. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted upon in order to avert bloodshed, shown by the morning papers to be imminent in Louisiana.

Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON also urged immediate action upon the bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. HILL offered a substitute embodying his views in favor of forming a Legislature out of the legally elected members of both bodies now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing this new Legislature so formed to count the returns of the last election, and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill reported by the majority of the committee. The views of the committee, he said, were fully set forth in the majority report, and as this bill had been submitted to the persons representing all sides of the controversy, he supposed that if such bill were to be passed at all, this one would be satisfactory in its details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be Senator elect from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself (McMillan) and Governor Warmoth, which was read at the desk, as follows:

New Orleans, February 25, 1873.—Wm. L. McMillan and Gov. H. Warmoth: It is not true that the country parishes are rapidly acknowledging allegiance to the Kellogg Government. The people in the country, like the people in the city, will never yield obedience to that Government. It can never collect taxes, and it can only be maintained by force. That force will have to be United States troops, stationed in every parish, to enforce the authority of his Government. His Government can only be sustained by actual conquest of the people, and that by a kind of force which the people would submit to rather than have militia.

This dispatch was signed by a large number of citizens, who, according to McMillan, are leading men in the country parishes.

Mr. MORTON said it would be a vast national misfortune, and a great misfortune to Louisiana, that this bill should pass. A small faction of that State, having set up the so-called McEnery Government, without a shadow of title under the law, was now endeavoring to stir up resistance to the actual Government (Kellogg Government)—resistance which must lead to strife and bloodshed. McEnery, a so-called Governor, without any authority whatever, was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the *de facto* Government, and doing this, as he (Morton) was advised, at the instigation of persons now in Washington.

To make good this charge, Mr. Morton read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning. But McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this last proclamation, they would be mere rioters, and on refusing to disperse, would be liable to be shot. Telegrams have been received from Governor Kellogg, showing what McEnery was doing, and under what influence he was acting. In one telegram Kellogg says: "Governor Warmoth telegraphs urging a collision. I don't think the opposition could get strength enough. They are fast losing the confidence of the community. Their Legislature yesterday had no quorum." In another telegram, dated the 20th, Kellogg says: "Gov. Warmoth has telegraphed McEnery as follows: 'If you are Governor, do something to show it now. Action—action!'"

Mr. TRUMBULL—I am authorized by Governor Warmoth to say that both those dispatches, stating that such dispatches ever came from him, are utterly false.

Mr. MORTON—I have nothing to say upon that question. I have read the despatches as they have been sent here. But there is one fact that we cannot overlook, that since the reports were made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, attempts have been made to create disturbance and resistance to the laws, and to bring on a civil war in Louisiana, and that yesterday this attempt was made not only by that pretended Legislature, but by that pretended Governor. It is now a desperate attempt on the part of a small faction to seize upon the State Government of Louisiana.

Mr. THURMAN—May I ask the Senator (Morton) whether I am right in supposing that the election returns that were made show that McEnery had a majority?

Mr. MORTON—The returns have never been canvassed by any officer or any official person. Two persons came before the committee and said that they had gone through them—persons who had no more right to go through them than two of these pages would have, and that the returns elected McEnery by some 5,000 votes.

Mr. THURMAN—If that be a fact that those returns show a majority for McEnery, what does the Senator mean by calling his supporters a small faction?

Mr. MORTON—I call his supporters those who are now trying to force him into power—a small faction. The great body of those who voted for him are not now supporting him, but are standing and looking on. I believe an overwhelming majority of the people in Louisiana are to-day desiring that the Kellogg Government should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

Mr. SCHURZ said that as Mr. Morton seemed so positive that those who opposed the Kellogg Government were only a small faction, he would ask him to give the Senate some definite information on the subject, to state, for instance, whether the people of Louisiana, or a large majority of them, were now paying taxes to the Kellogg Government.

Mr. MORTON—The evidence that a large majority of the people generally are acquiescing in the Kellogg Government is in the fact that they are actually submitting that there is actual peace all over the State, and that up to this time no resistance had been offered that Government in any part of the State.

Mr. SCHURZ—It is not only passively submission that would be an indication of support, and I think active submission would go a great deal further to show that they are really inclined to the Kellogg Government, and in no way could it show itself better than by the payment of taxes. It is for that reason that I put the question whether the people of Louisiana are paying taxes to the Kellogg Government, at this time, reminding him that Packard testified before the committee that if the people of that State would pay taxes at all, they would rather pay to the McEnery Government than to the other, and Packard being United States Marshal, cannot be supposed to be on the McEnery side.

Mr. MORTON—If I had time to read all that Marshal Packard said, the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) would not have occasion to say a word about his testimony in regard to the payment of taxes. This is not the time for the collection of taxes, and it does not take very much doubt upon the subject of authority to collect taxes, or very much encouragement to induce people not to pay their taxes. This McEnery has issued a proclamation calling upon his friends in Louisiana to pay no taxes, and I believe that this is not the exact season for collecting taxes. But if we refuse to set aside the Kellogg Government, and give it our support, that Government will go on and collect taxes without any trouble.

Mr. CARPENTER made an elaborate argument sustaining the majority report. Nobody could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise its high power, guaranteeing to the State a Republican form of Government, and to refuse to act when the case demanded it, would be just as great dereliction of duty as it would be to interfere unwarrantably with the State Government. He then reviewed in great detail the history of both the so-called Governments of Louisiana, and came to the conclusions presented in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the McEnroy Government rests on fraud and the Kellogg Government on usurpation, and that it is the duty of Congress to set both aside, and provide for a fair and free election, thus giving the State a real Republican Government, resting on the will of the people.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Carpenter drew the following picture of Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, who occupied a seat in the Senate near Mr. Carpenter while he spoke: There is in the State of Louisiana, and for several years has been, a most remarkable young man, a man of elegant presence and fascinating manners, a man of very great acuteness of intellect, and a man whom in general it may be said that his intellectual capacity seems to have been developed far above his moral ideas—just such a man as would have risen to the surface in the turbulent hours of the French revolution, just such a man as was made for revolutions; and although coming upon the State of Louisiana in a condition of comparative peace, yet his genius for revolution has been so great that he has completely transformed the face of that State. He has mingled and commingled the powers of its government until no man can tell head or tail to any of them. He has appointed Judges and removed them at pleasure; he has packed courts, approved laws, repealed laws, been Legislature, Judges, Governor, despot of Louisiana, and in every respect his will, and his one will, has been the defeat of the governing power of the State of Louisiana. He wished to perpetuate that interesting condition of things, and when his time should expire, he knew that the returns would be made under the Constitution to the Legislature, and be counted by the Legislature. To make a tolerably sure thing of re-election—a contingency that has troubled many a man beside Governor Warmoth, and man any officer beside the Governor of the State—he gets his Legislature, which testimony here shows he moved like as many men on a chess board at his will and pleasure, to pass this law.

Mr. Carpenter having described both the Louisiana Governments as fraudulent,

Mr. MORTON remarked that the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) seemed to prefer the Warmoth fraud to the Kellogg fraud.

Mr. CARPENTER—I do, because it is a smaller one. In some things I like greatness, but when it comes to chosing between two evils or frauds, I prefer the smaller. In that I know my honorable friend does not agree with me. [Laughter]. My friend is an original and astute politician, but let me tell him that we Republicans have reached a point where we must be honest, whether we are inclined to be so or not. Our interests compel us to be honest. It is of no importance to us whether Louisiana is Republican or Democratic, but it is of the utmost importance that it shall be either the one or the other, in accordance with law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass, if we stand by this Kellogg Government. If this is to be done by the Republican party in the Senate this year, I want to let the job of stumping Wisconsin next fall to the honorable Senator from Indiana. [Laughter.] I do not want to face the honest people of Wisconsin with such a record. I do not want to go before those people with the testimony of these Louisiana Republicans, themselves admitting their frauds in setting up this Kellogg Government, and with our votes here sustaining this acknowledged fraud and usurpation—a usurpation finally executed and accomplished by the military force of the Government of the United States. I cannot answer for the people of Indiana under those circumstances. I will leave them to be managed by the honorable Senator from Indiana, and if he succeeds well with them, I beg him to come over and help us in Wisconsin. We shall need his powerful aid to satisfy our unsophisticated people that such a thing is honest. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter, in conclusion, argued that if Congress did not order a new election, it was bound to recognize the McEnery Government as the less fraudulent of the two.

Mr. THURMAN argued that there was nothing in the case to justify Congress in ordering a new election, even if it had the power, and that the proper thing to do was to recognize the McEnery Government, which Congress had of course the right to do, notwithstanding the contrary action of the President.

Mr. WEST said he thought Mr. Hill's substitute might be so amended as to meet the views of the contending parties in Louisiana, and he moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until the evening session.

The motion was lost, and Mr. HILL advocated his substitute until a recess was taken.

HOUSE.

Credit Mobilier.

The House reassembled at ten o'clock, the hour up to the regular time of meeting being considered as a part of the legislative day of yesterday, to be divided among the members wanting to speak on the expulsion resolutions.

Mr. BIRD favored the power of expulsion.

Mr. HOLMAN took similar grounds, and regarded this as the first great contest between a representative Government and a great many corporations.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, declared himself against the right of expulsion. The remedy for the decay of moral virtue is not to be found in expulsion.

Mr. WOOD differed somewhat from either side on the question of jurisdiction. He thought the committee exceeded its authority, and their report did not justify expulsion. Mr. Ames was choosen as a victim because he told the truth and turned State's evidence. Mr. Brooks, he argued, could not be comprehended within the scope of the jurisdiction of the committee. He would vote against expulsion.

Mr. POTTER favored some form of condemnation, but thought expulsion a dangerous precedent.

Mr. SPEER thought the House could expel for offenses before the election. He was for expelling Brooks. He believed Dawes and Scofield innocent, but thought Kelly and Garfield were guilty.

At eleven o'clock to-day's session began, and Mr. SARGENT offered amendments to the resolution reciting Parliamentary doubts in the case, and condemning the conduct of Ames and Brooks.

Mr. HOAR suggested that such amendments created a still worse precedent.

Mr. POLAND proceeded to reply to the arguments made against the power of the House to expel members for offenses committed before their election, and to sustain the position by parliamentary precedents. Having disposed of that subject, Mr. Poland came back to the case and scheme of the Credit Mobilier and its inventors. He said it did not require great ingenuity to get up a scheme to cheat the Government out of forty million dollars, but it did require a good deal of wit to get up machinery necessary to run it successfully. They had contrived the scheme, but there was no man in New York shrewd enough to get up the running machinery. They had to send almost as far as Boston to find a man, and they got the right man. But a difficulty grew out of that. This Boston lawyer said: "A mill with forty seven millions in the hopper—a mill with which you are going to filch more than half that sum out of the Government." Then you have got a man with wit enough to devise means by which you can do that and cover it up. You cannot put off that man with a fee of $3,000. He must have $6,000. The machinery had just got into operation, so that there would be no difficulty if they could stop investigations in Congress and not be troubled by Government Directors. Congress and Government Directors were the only things left that were to be feared, and these had to be taken care of. Accordingly Mr. Ames had come to Congress with shares of Credit Mobilier stock in his pocket, and went around to various members of Congress and leading men, and said that he had got an excellent investment, a thing which would pay ten per cent., and offered it to members, who, he said, had been good friends to the Union Pacific Railroad. He was fixing it so that those who had taken shares from him should think it was an honest thing. He had found it necessary to clothe it in the habiliments of honesty.

The hammer fell, the debate closed, and the House was brought face to face with the question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, for the purpose of referring the whole matter to the public, moved to lay it on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 59. nays 164.

The next question was on substituting Mr. Sargent's resolutions for those reported by the Select Committee, the vote was yeas 115, nays 110.

Messrs. Eldridge (Wisconsin) and Voorhees (Indiana), having originally voted no, changed their votes to aye, and endeavored to give their reason, but were not permitted under the rule, which forbids debate during the roll call.

The question then recurred on the first of Mr. Sargent's resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of the House from the State of Massachusetts, in seeking to procure, Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 181, nays 36. Brooks voted in the negative.

The next resolution of Mr. Sargent was then voted on. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of this House from New York, for the use of his position of Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of member of this House, to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the "Credit Mobilier of America," a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 174, nays 32.

The next resolution included in Mr. Sargent's substitute was as follows:

Resolved, That the Special Committee be discharged from further consideration of this subject.

Mr. HOAR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table.

Mr. WOOD suggested that that would prevent the reporting of resolutions as to the other members implicated.

The Speaker stated that it certainly would, it would be the judgment of the House that it had accepted and disposed of the report of the committee.

Mr. SARGENT asked: What would Mr. Hoar's motion carry to table? would it carry the resolutions already adopted?

The Speaker replied that it would not carry with it the resolutions already adopted.

Mr. HOAR withdrew his motion.

Mr. RANDALL asked whether, in case the resolution to discharge the committee was not adopted, it would be in order for any member to offer as a privileged question resolutions as to the other members affected by the testimony.

The Speaker replied that if the House did not discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject, it would of course be still before the House. If the committee were discharged, the subject would be taken away from the House as a question of privilege.

A vote was then taken. The resolution discharging the committee was rejected—yeas 104, nays 114.

There was more excitement during the progress of this vote and more interest manifested in its result than attended any of the other votes, as the failure of the resolution would reopen the whole subject as to all the other members implicated.

The question recurred on the preamble of Mr. Sargent's substitute, as follows:

WHEREAS, By the report of the Special Committee herein, it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of this House in connection with the Credit Mobilier of America occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress, two elections by the people having intervened, and

WHEREAS, Grave doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by this House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election, therefore.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the preamble on the table.

In reply to excited and various questions from all quarters as to the effect of the motion, the Speaker stated that it would carry the whole subject on the table, and put an end to it except as to the resolutions already adopted. They had been finally disposed of, and were not before the House.

The question was taken on Mr. Sargent's motion, and it was rejected—yeas 78, nays 131.

The preamble was then rejected—yeas 98, nays 113.

Several members addressed the Chair, having resolutions to offer.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Hale, who moved that the report of the committee be recommitted to the Select Committee, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether it would be in order, if that motion were agreed to, to offer a resolution of instructions to report back the resolutions in regard to the other gentlemen implicated.

The Speaker thought not.

The House refused to second the previous question—77 to 96.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper and Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; W. S. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Glennie W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; John A. Garfield and John A. Bingham, of Ohio, members of the House of Representatives, inasmuch as they became interested in the Credit Mobilier of America, a contracting company for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and continued to be so interested at a time when the said corporation was dependant on the legislation of Congress for its maintenance and support.

Mr. RANDALL made a point that resolutions of censure should be confined to one individual.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and stated his reasons for the ruling.

Mr. SPEER then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is shown by the report of the Select Committee of the House to investigate charges of alleged bribery of members by Oakes Ames and others, that William D. Kelly, a member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, did receive, while a member of the House, from Oakes Ames the sum of $329 on the 23d of June, 1868, and the further sum of $750 in September, 1868, as dividends on stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, without having paid anything; and,

WHEREAS, Said dividend arose from a dishonest contract and arrangement between said Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad Company, which company was and is largely indebted to the United States, resulting in gross fraud and wrong on the Government, therefore,

Resolved, That for the receipts and use as aforesaid of said Credit Mobilier dividend, Wm. D. Kelly deserves and hereby receives the unqualified censure of the House.

Mr. DICKEY objected to the consideration of the resolution, and characterized the preamble as a stump speech.

The Speaker put the question whether the House would now consider the resolution, and was decided in the affirmative—yeas 118, nays 82.

Substitutes were suggested by Messrs. Sargent, Stevenson and Hawley, but Mr. Speer declined to allow any of them to be offered. He proposed to yield half his hour to the gentleman affected by the resolution.

Mr. KELLY said he asked the House only to be true to its own honor and the rights of each member. He had had no witness before the "Select Committee." It had not been intimated to him that he might be heard on his own behalf, other than the brief examination made by his counsel or by himself. He asked, therefore, that his colleague (Speer), who in the last few minutes of the morning debate had connected his name with this matter, without his (Kelly's) having an opportunity to reply, be permitted to make his speech and present his arraignment, so that having heard whereof he was accused, the grounds on which the accusation rested, he might have the poor privilege of saying why sentence should not be passed upon him, as he had not the right of being heard before the committee by witnesses and counsel.

Mr. SPEER then yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. Butler, who asked: If the House was going into this matter of purgation and purification, where were they to stop? By adopting this course, the House would be taking away the great palladium of civil liberty—the right of trial by jury. He called upon the House to pause. He proposed to have this resolution referred to a committee, not to the same Special Committee, for he had not much respect for it. "Audi alteram partem" was the motto of every deliberative assembly and of every Judge.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke for fair play and even-handed justice, and said that he was not willing to condemn Kelly on the testimony of Ames, whom the House had just condemned.

Mr. SPEER said he rose to perform a duty higher than personal friendship, regretting it involved the honor of his native State. His colleague (Kelly) had told the House he had not been heard. He had been heard from his own lips, and could have had summoned any witness he desired to have examined.

Mr. SPEER then reviewed the testimony in the case of Kelly, and argued that Kelly must have known that the corporation out of which these enormous dividends came was a corrupt affair. Not only had Kelly prevaricated and concealed the truth, but he had attempted to get Oakes Ames to conceal it under oath. He (Speer) was satisfied of the truth of the committee, and felt that it was his duty to present the resolution.

Mr. McCRARY, a member of the Special Committee, said the proposition that Kelly and those other gentlemen stood in the some position and deserved the same punishment as had been inflicted on Ames and Brooks was not warranted by the testimony in the case, and differed from his idea of justice and fairness. Kelly and others had not been informed of the facts which made the transaction with Ames and Brooks censurable. He thought this resolution should be tabled.

A recess was taken till 8 P. M.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1873.

Apollo Hall Democrats Excited.

The Apollo Hall General Committee last evening held an excited and uproarious meeting. On the attempt to select a chairman the friends of the candidates at one time came very near having a personal conflict. The meeting adjourned without any choice being made.

Decline in Pacific Mail Stock.

A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Company, is reported to be embarrassed by yesterday's decline in stocks. Various reasons are assigned for yesterday's depression. It is said by some that Jay Gould is at the bottom of it, and by others that it is due to the extreme tightness of the money market. Stockwell yesterday declined to receive his stocks according to contract, but said that he would take them to-day.

Religious Amendment Convention.

At the National Convention to-day in favor of a religious amendment to the constitution, the report of the Executive Committee was read, recommending application to Congress in behalf of such amendment to the constitution as will recognize "God Almighty as the source of all authority in civil government."

A resolution was adopted calling upon the women of the United States to aid in the work of the convention.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 27.—In the House this morning the Senate bill to provide for the admission of pupils to the blind asylum between the ages of six and twelve years was passed. A communication was read from the Board of Public Works giving reasons why, in their opinion, the abandoned portion of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal should be appropriated by the State for water purposes. A bill was presented to change the names of lunatic asylums of the State so as to have them known as insane asylums.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature yesterday passed a resolution censuring York for making charges against members and failing to sustain them. Also, one declaring Pomeroy unworthy of the confidence and respect of the people of Kansas.

In the Senate a resolution eulogizing York and condemning Pomeroy was lost by a vote of 12 to 13.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, February 27.—In the State Senate yesterday a bill was passed providing for the payment of interest on certain bonds of the State.

BOSTON.

Terrible Catastrophe at a Fire—Three Persons Killed and Seventeen Injured.

BOSTON, February 27.—A fire in Sammett's mattress manufactory broke out about ten o'clock this morning. Sixteen girls were at work in the fourth story. They all reached the adjoining roof and were safely rescued, except Mary Ellen Moore, who was injured in jumping from the third story, and Mary Keys, in jumping from one roof to another. At eleven the upper portion of the wall fell outward, carrying with them ladders and a score of firemen. Sammett occupied the three upper stories of the building, which was of brick. The second story and ground floor were occupied by Fessenden & Osgood, dry goods dealers; Piper, confectioner; Norton, restaurant; Harris, hair dresser; McLoud, producer; Lowell, plumber. The killed were John Prince, Jr., James Straps, and B. P. Stowell. Seventeen persons in all were injured, many seriously, including Sammett.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Provisions of the Local OptionBill as it Now Stands.

TO WHOM THE CREDIT OF ITS PASSAGE THROUGH THE HOUSE BELONGS.

The Local Miners and Operators and the Screen Bill.

DEBATE ON THE REPEAL OF THE USURY LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1873.

Fairly Met and Fairly Decided.

There was not so much of a contest at yesterday afternoon's session over the Local Option bill as was expected. The temperance people had it all their own way, and there was neither excited discussion nor a close division. The Philadelphia members, under the impression that the pending bill provided for a spring election on the license question in their city, opposed it with a good deal of warmth, and manifested a disposition to filibuster; but I believe it is now generally conceded that the bill does not require any decision by the people of Philadelphia until the regular election in the fall. All this Local Option legislation has been a good deal mixed up, as if it come from brains muddled with beer rather than clear-starched with cold water. An amicable arrangement was agreed on yesterday afternoon, between the friends and opponents of the bill, that it should only be passed to a third reading, and all filibustering should cease. The friends of the bill could do no better than this, as they lacked, four votes of the necessary two-thirds to pass it under a suspension of the rules. The vote on that motion stood 58 ayes to 35 nays, six members being absent. Of the Allegheny county delegation, all happily present, Messrs. Ballentine, Ramsey, Newmeyer, Sample and Young voted to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and Messrs. McCormick and Wainwright against.

The bill before its passage was amended on motion of Mr. Ballantine, in a manner that will remove all doubts as to its application to Allegheny county, by the addition to it as a separate section of Mr. Graham's bill that passed the Senate last week. The day of the election is fixed on the third Friday of March, but to obviate all trouble as to the legal notice of such election, a proviso was added that eight days' notice of the election by the Sheriff should be sufficient. The gist of the bill, as it now stands, is that our election be held on the third Friday of March, in Allegheny county, on the question of "licence" or "no licence;" that the votes of the cities and the county shall be counted and the result declared separately; and that only eight days' notice shall be requisite for the said election. If the county votes "against license," and the two cities, or either of them "for license," then all licenses in the county will expire on the first of May, and in Allegheny and Pittsburgh too, if either or both of them, should vote the same way. If the cities vote for license the existing order of things will remain for the next three years.

The general opinion here, among both friends and opponents of the bill, is that the county and Allegheny city will go largely against license, but that in Pittsburgh the probabilities are the other way. It is admitted that it will depend a great deal on organization, and in this respect the liquor men have now the advantage, as was abundantly shown by the way they captured the meeting on Saturday night at the City Hall. Their leagues and minor organizations, and the ease with which their voting strength can be reached and concentrated, gives them a manifest advantage. But this ought to be more than neutralized by the interest the churches and temperance organizations take in the decision of the question. They have the voting strength to carry the day if it is brought out.

It is stated here that the wholesale liquor interest in different parts of the State, has already been injuriously affected by the likelihood that the license system will be abolished in almost every county. Of course if saloon dram drinking is to cease, and the saloons are to be wiped out, the jobbing trade in the ardent and the brewery business will suffer at once in anticipation. Capital in that business will be devoted to other investments. The manufacture of whisky, however, will not be much affected, as the demand for spirits for use outside the State, even supposing there is no secret or open market in the State, will not be reduced from what it now is, to any appreciable extent. Even Massachusetts, with a law much stricter than Local Option, does a fair jobbing and manufacturing business in New England rum, a good proportion of which is sent abroad to the heathen, who don't know any better than to drink it. However, this is getting a good ways off from our Local Option bill, which will probably be finally passed by the House on Monday night. The friends of the measure, so numerous in Allegheny and other western counties, it is only justice to state, are largely indebted to Mr. Mahon, of Franklin county, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for the energy he has displayed in pushing the bill through. His tenacity on this point brought him in conflict with other members on different occasions, but he adhered to his purpose with unflagging zeal, and put the question so pointedly that there was no eligible opportunity for dodging if there had been such a disposition.

Coal Miners and Coal Operators.

A delegation of coal miners and coal operators, here from Allegheny Co., had a conference with our members of the House and Senate, last night, in the Senate chamber, relative to the coal measurement bill introduced by Mr. Newmyer, of which a synopsis has heretofore been given. There was a fair attendance of other members of the Legislature, and the speeches of the operators and miners were listened to with a great deal of interest. Messrs. Stone, Horner and McIntosh appeared on behalf of the operators, and Archibald and Steiner for the miners. The operators insisted as an amendment of the pending bill, that all coal mined in the bituminous region should be screened; that the screens should be uniform in size and of sixty superficial feet—ten feet by six—and there should be one and a half inches between the bases of the screen,—the miners to be paid for all coal passing over the screen at the rate of seventy-six pounds to the bushel. The miners, on the other hand, objected to the screen, and held they should be paid for all merchantable coal, whether lump or nut. The operators replied it was unfair to compel them to pay for nut coal, because it was mere rubbish which must be got out of the way, and brought them no profit. The conference broke up without there being any indications of an agreement between the representatives of the two classes.

This morning some concessions were made on each side, which, if approved by the operators and miners at home, will result in a bill acceptable to both. The proposition is that a screen shall be authorized, with the bars one and three-eighths inches apart; the demand of the miners for uniform coal cars with their capacity branded on them, and for an inspection of the weighing of the coal, by a representative of their own, and an appeal to arbitrators and the Sealer of Weights and Measures on disputed questions being conceded. Mr. Ramsey has a bill embodying these features, which will be moved as an amendment as soon as the Coal Measurement bill is reached on next public calendar day.

Election of State Treasurer.

A bill introduced some weeks ago by a Democratic representative, with the idea of making political capital for his party providing for the election of a State Treasurer this spring, has been reported adversely upon by Judiciary Committee. The question of a special election for State Treasurer was pretty thoroughly canvassed, and decided to be inexpedient. I understand, however, that some of the strongest men of the Legislature of both parties are now engaged in the preparation of a bill for the election of a State Treasurer at the time of holding the regular election in October next. It will also provide for the custody of the State funds, and make provision in regard to renewing the bonds of the present Treasurer, to cover the time he holds over, under the Constitutional amendment that the State Treasurer shall be hereafter elected by the people. The term of the present officer under his legislative election expires on the first of May, and his retention of the office after vision for the occupant of an office that date will be under the general pro- to continue in discharge of its duties until his successor shall be elected and qualified. The bill regulating the election of State Treasurer hereafter by the people, and defining his term of office, which I have referred to, will be introduced and passed in a short time. There was some talk of not having an election for Treasurer this fall, but I do not understand that it is seriously urged in or out of the Legislature.

The Usury Laws Debated.

The House this morning proceeded to its usual Thursday business of disposing of bills on the public calendar, of which, in comparison with private bills, there is a much smaller allowance than Falstaff's proportion of bread to sack. The bill before the House was the repeal of the usury laws. A bill of this character was introduced early in the session by Mr. Newmyer; it repealed the usury laws outright, but the Judiciary Committee in reporting it amended it so as to restrict the rate of interest to twelve per cent. To this an amendment was offered by Mr. Welsh of Philadelphia, limiting the rate to eight per cent. Now, if there is any virtue in these limitations, in behalf of the borrowing class and humanity generally, the Legislature could not do a more benevolent act than fix the value of money at one per cent. But this is foreign to the discussion, which was carried on with a great deal of ability and argumentative force by Messrs. Newmyer, Orvis and Brown of Erie, in favor of free trade in money. Mr. Newmyer met the question that the repeal of the usury laws would increase the price of money the usury laws had retarded the progress of the commonwealth, and were a positive hindrance to legitimate business and oppressive to the poor man. Mr. Orvis made a lengthy argument, giving a history of usury laws, and showing that the tendency for a hundred years had been in the direction of modifying and by arguing with a good deal of energy that lenders could no more impose a high price upon borrowers than could the merchant or any other dealer in any business where a lively competition is possible in the disposal of merchandize. Mr. Brown, of Erie, demonstrated that liberalizing them, and that whatever steps had been taken in this direction had been sanctioned by the commercial world, and never retraced. He did not believe, however, the usury laws would be repealed at this session, but claimed the discussion would be beneficial and promote their abrogation at some future day.

Messrs. Dartt and Lawson opposed the change; said it had not been asked for by the people, and was a move for the oppression of the poor man.

Mr. Latta opposed the bill, wanted it defeated, and therefore moved it be postponed until the 4th of July next. This was lost by yeas 14, nays 73. But the vote must not be taken as an indication of the strength of repeal. Opponents voted against this summary disposition of it, because they were desirous to make speeches and wanted the debate to go on. The subject was postponed until Thursday evening next.

Local Option Votes Returns

Have been received from nearly all of the counties in which a vote was taken on the Local Option question on Friday last. Centre county gives about 1,000 majority, and Blair county about 2,500 against license, while Schuylkill county votes for license by about 3,000 majority, and Northumberland county for license by a about 400 majority. the vote of Lycoming county is believed to be against license. The result in Susquehanna county is not yet definitely known. Wayne county goes for license by 500 majority, and Cambria gives a small majority the same way. In addition to the counties named, a majority against license had been reported previously in Bradford, Cameron, Clearfield, Jefferson, Tioga and Wayne, while the city of Reading has voted for a license by 1,700 majority.

ARCTIC.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Convention and the Philadelphia Election—Letter from Judge Read—The Apportionment of the State—Resolutions, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1873.

Letter from Judge Read.

The following letter was read, addressed to the President by Judge John M. Read:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1873.—*To the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention*—DEAR SIR: At the last October election 118,719 votes were polled for a municipal officer—the Receiver of Taxes. The Convention proposes to separate the election of municipal officers of the city from the general election, and has fixed the third Monday of February as the day on which it is to take place. By the consolidation act of 1854, which had been framed with great care and after an ample discussion by the General Executive Consolidation Committee of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, the first Tuesday in May was appointed for the municipal election, being in a mild season of the year, and when a full vote could be brought out. The day selected by the Convention is in the most inclement season of the year, in midwinter, with the streets filled with snow and ice, and with ice-gorges in the Schuylkill and Susquehanna. Sunday, the 16th of February, was a day on which no one ventured into the streets, except under the pressure of absolute necessity. How many votes would be polled on such a day, or on the succeeding Monday? If it is intended to have a real separate municipal election, some other day must be selected, and I know none more suitable than the first Tuesday in May.

The city of Philadelphia covers 150 square miles, and has a larger number of houses in proportion to its population than any other large city in America, and the honest mechanic and operative can have his separate dwelling, with water and gas. It is the greatest manufacturing city in the United States, and is commencing to regain its foreign commerce by establishing lines of iron steamers built by American mechanics on the shores of the Delaware.

She has within a fraction of one-fifth of the population of the State, and her list of taxables entitles her to six Senators out of the thirty-three Senators, which I feel the justice of the Convention will give her.

By the census of 1870, the population of the State is 3,521,791; of the city, 674,022. By the triennial assessment the taxables of the State were 861,498; of the city, 158,622. For each Senator is required 26,106, which would give the city of Philadelphia six Senators out of the thirty-three Senators.

In 1790 the population of the county, now city of Philadelphia, was 54,391, showing the increase of the city much larger than the rest of the State. I am with great respect,

JOHN M. READ.

Apportionment of the State.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislature, the twentieth section and the amendment of Mr. Darlington being under consideration.

Mr. Heverin was in favor of increasing the membership of the Legislature, and replied to the remarks of Judge Woodward respecting cities being ulcers and sores, and only consumers without being producers.

Mr. Aricks believed that cities should be restrained and limited in their representation.

Judge Black did not think, yesterday, that the amendment would have any support, except that of the mover. But it has developed that there are those here who exhibit their determination to give it their countenance.

Mr. Meredith, President, made a strong argument in favor of increasing the representation of the city, which was listened to with the deepest attention, many members crowding around the distinguished speaker.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Buckalew, Patterson (Lancaster), Howard, Cuyler, MacVeagh, Minor, Mann and other members.

Mr. MacVeagh read an extract from an article written by John C. Calhoun, on the principle of representation in the country and in the cities, advocating the limitation and opposing the increase of legislative power in the latter. Without coming to a vote on the amendment, on motion of Mr. Kaine, the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit to-morrow.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

THE OLD WORLD.

SPAIN.

Carlists Marching Upon Navarre.

PARIS, February 27.—In the north of Spain it is reported that a band of Carlists, commanded by Ollo, is marching toward Navarre. The insurrectionist chieftain Doregaray has issued an order directing the municipalities to send all their young men to join the Carlist forces. The insurgents are threatening Pampeluna in strong force, and General Paira is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. The Government troops are fortifying Irun.

The Slavery Question.

LONDON, February 27.—The bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico and other colonies of Spain has not yet passed.

FRANCE.

Legislative Proceedings.

PARIS, Februry27.—In the Assembly to day debate began on the report of the Committee of Thirty "urgency" was voted for. The bill embodying the constitutional project was submitted by the committee.

M. Dufaure announced that the Government unreservedly accepted the committee's recommendations.

The Marquis De Castellane urged the Assembly to boldly proclaim a constitutional monarchy before it was too late. The present situation should not endure. It is stated in France that foreign powers are fearing that she would be come the hot-bed of demagogism.

M. Huntjens, a Bonapartist, opposed the bill, and demanded that the nation should be consulted as to its choice for a Republic, Monarchy or Empise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company to elect a Board of Directors, and for other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3d,

AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

fe17:h75 WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
fe11:h46 H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.

OFFICE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, 1873.

☞A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the National Mining Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, March the 18th, 1873.
By order of the Directors,
MERCER B. COOPER,
fe21:h56 Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1873.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith.
fe25:110 J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe5:h24 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

THE CAPITAL.

The New Judicial District in Pennsylvania.

CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Ames and Brooks Dissatisfied with the Verdict.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

New Judicial District in Pennsylvania.

The bill creating a new Judicial District in Western Pennsylvania, which passed the House, will not pass the Senate. It is doubtful if it is even taken up.

Condition of the Appropriation Bills.

The following is the present condition of the pending appropriation bills: Naval and military appropriations, in conference committees; legislative, post office and army appropriations, hanging between the Houses—no conference committees appointed; sundry civil, reported to the Senate to-day; deficiency, not yet taken up in the House.

The Case of Ames and Brooks.

Efforts will be made to procure a reconsideration of the action of the House censuring Ames and Brooks. These gentlemen think the slightest censure undeserved and their friends will endeavor to revoke the decision of the House.

The Kansas Senators.

Senator-elect Ingalls, of Kansas, arrived here this evening.

Senator Pomeroy's friends say they will start an investigation of his election, and use every effort to prevent him from taking his seat in the Senate.

The Senate Appropriation Committee sat fifteen consecutive hours yesterday.

Schurz on Louisiana Matters.

Senator Schurz will speak on the Louisana matter and take the ground of non-interference on the part of the General Government.

Mr. Schurz intends shortly to leave for Europe.

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1873.

Bills Signed.

The President has signed the bill to allow the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to build a bridge across the St. Louis river, between Rice's Point, Minnesota, and Conner's Point, Wisconsin.

Congressional Business.

The appropriation bills, it is conceded, are in a fair way to be passed, and can be finished in three days. The fishery bill has passed both houses, and the Utah bill passed the Senate last night. The House can dispose of it in a day, and then the business will be finished by Tuesday. The most important measure to go over will be the Louisiana matter, and as the President has already notified Congress what action he will take in regard thereto, no effort will be made towards settling the troubles in that State.

NEW ORLEANS.

Six Squares Destroyed by Fire—200 Houses in Ashes.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—A fire in the Third district this afternoon destroyed nearly six squares. About two hundred houses and their contents were consumed. The loss is estimated at $250,000. About two hundred families are left homeless.

Political.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., February 27.—Stephen W. Kellogg, Republican, was renominated for Congress to-day in the Second district.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED.—500 GOOD SECOND HAND TWO-BUSHEL BAGS. Also Medium size SECOND HAND SAFE. Give description and price. Address E. D., this office. fe28:28

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, new or in good order, in Allegheny City, convenient to Western avenue or Pleasant Valley cars, by a small family; no children. Address "M." GAZETTE office, stating rent.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. fe6

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE CITY BANK building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, one on third floor, 12x14 feet) two on the fourth floor, size 18x21 and 14x18 feet. These rooms are among the finest in the city. Gas and water in all of them. The location of the Bank makes them the most desirable now for rent. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank. fe22:13

TO LET—OFFICE.—INTENDING TO move our office to northeast corner of our building, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front on Penn street; well lighted; has a large vault, suitable for a bank; can give any depth required. F. SELLERS & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner of Tenth streets. fe21-h89

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THAT ELIGIble business warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street, at present occupied by G. A. Graff. Enquire of R. H. KING, at office of Cash Ins. Co., No. 22 Fifth avenue. fe14:69

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g22

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT ON Boyle street, Allegheny. Price $1,800. Apply at No. 69 Boyle street. fe28

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 200 ACRES, near station on Pennsylvania Railroad; 75 acres in cultivation; comfortable log house of 6 rooms and pantry; orchard of 300 trees, all bearing; 10 acres in wheat, 12 acres in meadow; soil good; abundance of limestone. Price $6,000. Terms easy. The Stock and Farming Implements will also be sold if desired. Possession given at two weeks' notice.
S. L. CUTHBERT,
fe28 202 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 doubled flued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREKER, No. 58 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. fe6:h22-TF

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 65 Forty-fourth street, west side, below Butler; house contains 9 rooms, including bath room; range; hot and cold water; gas throughout; stable, carriage house, wash house, &c.; lot 36x127 feet. Also large lots in the borough of Parnassus, A. V. R. R., ranging from 6,000 square feet of surface up to 5 acres. Inquire of the undersigned, 44th street, City, or W. R. LOGAN, Parnassus.
fe26:113 J. W. LOGAN.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRAble property, the residence of the late James McQ. Wood, No. 132 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 48 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue. fe21:h98

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh Scales, in front of door. ja27:g81

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 396 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. ja27:g82

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade.

Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
au8 382 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 83 Ackley street	$ 2,500
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street	9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue	7,500
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street	5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street	3,500
Lot 110x90 on Jackson street	10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher street	800
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill	2,700
Lot 20x120 on Buena Vista street	2,500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 84 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

The Principles of Psychology.

By HERBERT SPENCER. Vol. II., 8vo. Cloth. Price, $2.50.

This work is thought by many able judges to be the most original and valuable contribution to the science of mind that has appeared in the present century. John Stuart Mill says it is "one of the finest examples we possess of the psychological method in its full power." Dr. McCosh says "his bold generalizations are always suggestive, and some may in the end be established in the profoundest laws of the knowable universe." Geo. Ripley says "Spencer is as keen an analyst as is known in the history of Philosophy; I do not except either Aristotle or Kant, whom he greatly resembles."

II.

Madeline.

By JULIA KAVANAGH. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.25. Forming the ninth volume of a new edition of Julia Kavanagh's Novels.

"There is a quiet power in the writing of this gifted author, which is so far removed from the sensational school as any of the modern novels can be."

III.

Dynervor Terrace.

By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. Forming the tenth volume of the new Illustrated Edition of Miss Yonge's Novels. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.75.

IV.

The Pioneers.

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. New Library Edition. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1.50.

This forms the seventh issue of the new uniform edition of Cooper's Novels, printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Volumes already published: "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Red Rover," "The Deerslayer," "The Pathfinder," and "The Last of the Mohicans."

V.

Not Wisely, but Too Well.

By RHODA BROUGHTON, author of "Cometh Up as a Flower," "Good-bye, Sweetheart!" etc. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

This completes the series of this author's writings in uniform 12mo.

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price. fe28

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO

Have just received for the

FALL TRADE

An unusually attractive assortment of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

SAFES
BURGLAR PROOF
VAULT WORK
THOMAS BARNES

SUCCESSOR TO
Burke & Barnes,
NOS. 129 AND 131 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Adjourned Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, in partition of the estate of James Johnston, deceased, at No. 9 March Term, 1872, and pursuant to adjournment, there will be exposed to public sale, on FRIDAY, February 28, 1873, on the premises, a Tract of Land, situate on the line of Penn and Wilkins townships, Allegheny county, on the Northern turnpike, four miles east of Wilkinsburg, adjoining lands of J. B. Linnart, John Johnston's heirs, Frank Johnston, Samuel Henning, J. R. Black, and others, containing 164 acres, about 100 acres of which are under cultivation, with a good Orchard; the balance well timbered and 21 acres underlaid with Coal; upon which are erected a two story frame dwelling House and other Buildings. Said farm lies three miles north of Turtle Creek and near the line of the N. Y. and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's Railway.

TERMS—One-third on confirmation of sale; five twenty-sevenths on the death of Agnes P. Johnston, widow of Wm. A. Johnston, deceased; and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, payable semi-annually, on all deferred payment, which are to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 2:30 P. M., of said day. Sale positive.

ROBERT E. STEWART,
Trustee to effect sale.
No. 116 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. R. HUNTER, Auctioneer. fe27:115

FINE OPPORTUNITY.

Confectionery and Fancy Cake Bakery

FOR SALE.

A first class establishment of the above description, of twenty years' standing; also, the lease of the house for a number of years, is offered for sale, under favorable terms. Inquire of

JOSEPH SCHOEB,
fe25:17 No. 181 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WANTED TO RENT,

HOUSES in ALLEGHENY CITY

AND PITTSBURGH.

Those having Houses to rent will find it to their interest to address

BATES & HERRON,
fe25 Under St. Charles Hotel.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by

ABDIEL M'CLURE,
SUCCESSOR TO
H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,
362 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER IN in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade Call and see us.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

And Dealers in

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POOR,
THIRD STORY, CITY BUILDING,
ALLEGHENY, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received in this office until THURSDAY, March 6th, 1873, at noon, for furnishing ten thousand (10,000) to twelve thousand (12,000) pounds of good No. 1 BEEF (free from bone) to the Allegheny Poor Farm, for the year 1873, in such quantities as may be required weekly. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE GERST, President.
JOHN DREW, Secretary. fe28

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr.," and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST

SPRING OPENING,

ON

Saturday, March 1,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S.

RETAIL STORES,

OF

New Spring Styles.

LADIES' FINE

Grap De Tate

AND

CASHMERE.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS,

TOLMAS,

POLONAISE AND COSTUMES

House Sacques,

AND

JACKETS,

Together with a choice lot of Misses' and Children's Black and Colored Cloth

Capes and Sacques,

To the inspection of which we invite our customers and friends.

HORNE & CO.,

197 AND 199

PENN AVE.

SPRING, 1873.

New Prints,
New Ginghams,
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

THE GAZETTE is delivered at your residence or place of business by carriers for fifteen cents a week.

AFFAIRS in Spain do not wear an entirely pleasing aspect. The Carlist forces seem to be making real headway, and there is an apparent lack of concentration among the Government troops.

THE usury bill had a field day in the House at Harrisburg yesterday. It was thoroughly discussed, but no conclusion was reached, the bill being made the special order for this evening.

THE Modoc Indians at last show a disposition to treat with the Commissioners sent to them, and claim to be peacefully inclined. If they correctly represent their views, there ought to be no serious difficulty in meeting their wishes. It has been a foolish war at best, and the sooner the Government is rid of its disgraceful part in the contest, the better for its reputation.

REAL ESTATE, in New York and vicinity, is represented to be in active demand, and sales are made at good figures, even auction sales being largely attended, and the prices bid high. The various real estate institutions in and around this city have not developed much activity in the selling line as yet, but are quietly making their preparations, and will soon be ready, doubtless, to supply the public demand. The remunerative employment afforded our working people enables them to lay aside a small amount from month to month for the purchase of a home. Very many such are already provided for, but the demand will increase, of course, from year to year.

MR. GLADSTONE is making investigations, looking to the ultimate purchase, by the Government, of the railway lines of the Kingdom. It is claimed that his first experiments will be with the lines in Ireland, and if the plan to be adopted in their management works well, he will take all the lines in the country, and place them under Government management. Some opposition to the enterprise has developed, owing to the vast patronage it will place in the hands of the Government,—a rather curious objection to be made in England. Gladstone argues from the success that has attended the telegraph management by the Government, that an equal success will attend its railway enterprise,—and that it may be made a source of revenue to the Government, as well as of advantage to the people. If he should be able to reduce materially the rate of fares, and yet have a surplus each year, it certainly would go far toward popularizing the enterprise. There is in this a suggestion to Congress as to the method of managing the Union Pacific Railroad. As facts have developed, the Government would be entirely justified in seizing the road, while the equities of the case might be maintained by paying innocent stockholders a certain fair valuation for their stock. One misfortune, however, is that we have not the nerve to take hold of the telegraph lines of the country, even after it has been demonstrated that they may be made a source of actual profit to the country. This being the case, many years must elapse before we will even think of the radical movement projected by Gladstone. On the continent of Europe there is a clause in the charter of every railroad corporation, providing for the reversion of their property to the Government after the lapse of ninety-nine years.

ENGLISH journals, great and small, are discussing the coal problem with great vigor. The price has recently advanced again, with exceptional sales at figures alarmingly high. This high price, it is conceded, may continue for years, and, worse than that, may even be enhanced. The feeling is that the demand for coal has grown up to and even exceeds the supply. Where to obtain enough to meet the demand is a problem not easy to answer. The continental supply is absorbed at home, while that of India is distant. At present prices and rates of freight, coal could be taken from this State at about the price it now rules at there, but it is seen that as soon as an attempt is made to export it, the rates of freight must of necessity be enormously advanced. Altogether the condition of the coal supply is a very serious problem to the people of England, and points to the possible revolution of her industries and the decline of her power. What can be done to meet such an emergency is a very embarrassing question. To maintain her commercial supremacy, England must have manufactures to sell. Her ability to undersell the world has been, in part, the secret of her prosperity. But let this be taken from her, and so far as can now be seen, a slow but sure decline must follow. This, while a fact, is not a subject for rejoicing. Our prosperity is not at all enhanced by the adversity of others; and the line of history is too freely dotted with the wreck of nations once prosperous, for it to be a pleasure to know that it is even remotely possible for others to be added to the list. The worst phase of this coal famine is, that it already brings suffering and distress to the homes of the poor. This is a sad feature, especially where poverty means so much as it does in England.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

We have at last the bulk of the arguments concerning the Poland Credit Mobilier report, and our news columns this morning contain the latest phase of Congressional action. After all that is said in favor of the report, it must be regarded as exceedingly defective, and fairly open to the point made against it by Ames and Butler, that it proposed to expel two persons for bribery, when in truth no one could be found that was bribed. It is undeniably true, that whatever portion of guilt attached to Ames, also belonged to the others named who received Credit Mobilier stock without paying an equivalent therefor. It is impossible to discriminate between them. Members of Congress are not supposed to be entirely verdant in monetary affairs, and it is absurb to suppose that they thought that Ames was making them presents of valuable securities, merely as a matter of kindness. Whatever measure of guilt attaches to Ames also attaches to such of the others as received stock without giving in return an equivalent. This much is clear.

But what is the nature and measure of Ames' guilt, if guilty he be? Accepting the evidence given during the investigation, our judgment is, that the exact nature of the crime committed has been entirely overlooked in the Poland report, and a false issue set up instead. Poland's view is, that Ames is guilty of bribery, in that he offered the Credit Mobilier stock to several members of Congress below its actual value, and that it does not vitiate this view that the committee were unable to ascertain a motive for the bribery, or that any specific person was bribed. Brooks' guilt consisted, according to this report, in receiving and negotiating a number of shares of the stock while a government director of the Union Pacific road. He had no special connection with Ames,—hence his guilt in being bribed stands by itself. It seems hardly necessary to discuss such lame and impotent logic. The very fact of bribery is bound up in the motive. If one person gives another a sum of money and asks no favor therefor, it cannot be said to be bribery, as the fact of bribery supposes that something was done in return for the money bestowed. It is utterly impossible to make a case of bribery, without the idea of an eqivalent being returned for the favor bestowed. Yet the Poland report gravely argues that there is no need to prove a motive for bribery, or that any one was bribed, in order to fix the crime of bribery on the person who bestowed certain favors on several Congressmen! This is a false and foolish conclusion. Even were it a case of *attempted*, but unsuccesful bribery, it still would be necessary to show the motive and indicate the persons on whom the attempt was made.

Two ideas seem to have been left out of thought, in examining the witnesses before the Poland committee. One is the par value of the Credit Mobilier Stock, and the other, the reason why it was given to Congressmen at a much less price? Each of these points was incidentally alluded to, but neither brought out clearly and fully. Yet these contained the secret of the actual crime.

As we cannot go behind the evidence, and must take the case as it stands, we are compelled to the conclusion that Ames, Brooks and such members of Congress as received the Credit Mobilier stock, knowing the real character and aim of that institution, are equally guilty. Their crime is, not that any attempted to bribe or were bribed, but that *all of them were united in attempts to swindle the Government and the bond and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad.* The evidence shows that their attempt was successful, and they stand today before the country as swindlers of the Government and of honest people. Look at the facts. These are, that while the Union Pacific Road was under contract, and could have been built for about $27,000 to $50,000 per mile, as the grades were light or heavy, the Credit Mobilier organization seized upon these contracts at prices ranging from $50,000 to $96,000 per mile—nearly double the necessary amount. And this Credit Mobilier Company was actually organized for this express purpose. The value of its stock all depended on these contracts. Aside from them, it was nothing at all. Inasmuch as the Government had bestowed franchises and subsidies that were about equal, mile for mile with the necessary cost of the road, all unnecessary increase of that cost was a swindle upon it. This increased cost was what rendered it necessary for the Government to become a second mortgagee; yet the proceeds of the first mortagages went directly to the pockets of these Credit Mobiliers. This was a swindle of the first mortgage bondholders. This extra cost of the road, too, has saddled upon it a debt so heavy that stockholders can get no dividends, and thus they are swindled. Hence Government, bondholders and stockholders are alike swindled, and the crime was committed by the Credit Mobilier. This, certainly, is a clear proposition.

Who comprise this Credit Mobilier? A small ring, made up of the chief officials of the Union Pacific Company and several members of Congress. The evidence shows that the stock was never on the market. Can any one believe that stock was privately circulated without those receiving it having some inkling of its nature and value? And as Ames is represented in the evidence as speaking of the stock as valuable, how was it possible for any one receiving it not to know that that value was comprised entirely in profits made out of the Union Pacific road? Knowing this, it was impossible for them not also to know that unusual profits must come from swindling Government and people. All this, which is directly deducible from the evidence, is farther strenthened by a number of significant circumstances. Those who received the stock were careful not to have it in their names or direct possession. Some held in the names of relatives, others had it left with bankers, still others merely received the proceeds. Why so chary? Again, as soon as investigation was broached, all sorts of attempts were made to explain, or wriggle out of the difficulty. And all this when the theory had not yet obtained that the mere holding of the stock was criminal. Why so sensitive? Palpably because these gentlemen knew, that the stock itself represented a swindle on the government. Does any one believe for a moment that a member of Congress who has honestly obtained possession of Pennsylvania Central stock would fear to admit it? Yet while the Poland report does not criminate these gentlemen, as to the manner of their obtaining the stock, they act the criminal in their every movement.

This is the case, briefly considered. We have only to say in conclusion, that those who received Credit Mobilier stock knowing its true character, ought to be expelled from Congress, on the broad and tenable ground that they were engaged in perpetrating a swindle on the Government and a portion of the people. This view of the case, also justifies the extreme measures on the part of the Government proposed by the Senate Committee. This Credit Mobilier was made up principally of the chief officials of the Union Pacific railroad. Practically, it was the management of the road itself; and this management joined in a swindle on the Government. This certainly goes far toward justifying extreme measures toward the road itself. There are, it is true, reasons why this should not be done. But there is no reason why the Government should not secure a thoroughly correct and economical management of the road whereby it shall be compelled out of its earnings to reimburse those swindled by previous corrupt management. We hope this will be done.

ELECTED OR APPOINTED?

In the report of the organization of the Executive Department of the State Government, presented to the Constitutional Convention, last week, by ex-Governor Curtin, all the State officers are made elective by the people except the Attorney General, whose election is confided to the Governor. Mr. John N. Purviance, of Butler county, a member of the Committee of the Convention on the Executive Department, dissented from the view of a majority of the committee in this respect, holding that the Attorney General, like the other State officers, should be elected by the people. In support of his opinion, Mr. Purviance gives sound reasons in the annexed report made to the Convention:

"I concur in the report of the majority of the Committee on Executive Department, in all respects, except as to Attorney General. In my opinion, that officer should be elected.

"If he were exclusively the legal advisor of the Governor, it would be proper and right that he should be appointed by the chief executive officer, but as he is the law officer of the Commonwealth, and, as such, is required to give his opinion on all legal questions of taxation, legislation and revenue laws, it is believed that his election by the people would place him in a position of greater independence of thought and action than if he held his office upon any uncertain tenure.

"In times of political excitement when grave Constitutional questions require deliberate consideration, and when the Governor would desire to be sustained in his views, which might be wholly of a partisan character, a difference of opinion between him and the Attorney General might result in the removal of the latter, and his place filled by one more pliable and less conscientious in the performance of his duties.

"The Attorney General in the discharge of his duties as to Constitutional questions arising from the power of the Legislature to grant corporate privileges, and acts on other subjects, many of which may conflict with the rights and interests of the people, should not be restrained or influenced by partisan sympathy or the power of removal from office. It may happen, too, that partisan zeal and activity rather than fitness and honesty may prompt the dispensation of the patronage and combinations of factions, operating as well in the concentration of power in nominating conventions as in the popular sentiment, may control appointments prejudicial to the general welfare."

Respectfully submitted,
"JOHN N. PURVIANCE."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WARREN county went against license by a majority of 918.

WORK will be commenced on the Johnstown & Somerset Railroad as soon as the weather permits.

A BETHLEHEM dispatch says the jury in the case of Monroe Snyder were called by District Attorney Loudan and Coroner Moser, of Lehigh county, to hear the testimony of several new witnesses.

ON Tuesday last, Michael Murray, a carpenter, fell down Pyne Shaft, back of Hyde Park, near Scranton, a distance of two hundred feet, and was instantly killed. There is sixty feet of water in the shaft.

ON the 16th inst., the clothing of a little daughter of Mary L. Lanning, of Bridgeport, Fayette county, caught fire, and the unfortunate child was burned so badly before the flames could be extinguished that she died in a few minutes after the occurrence.

A PENNSYLVANIA youth, on receiving a severe cowhiding from a young woman whom he had jilted, rather congratulated himself than otherwise, remarking that if she treated him so when they were not married, it was impossible to tell what he would have suffered at her hands after marriage.

MRS. MICHAEL DRESS, of Schuylkill county, Pa., gave birth to seventeen children in seven years, in the following order: First one child, then twins, then triplets, then four children at a birth, then again triplets, then twins, and again twins. All the children lived to reach manhood or womanhood.

JAMES ESTEP was found in an insensible condition on Friday night last at the Williamsburg Furnace, badly hurt in the head. He died on Saturday morning. The wound is supposed to have been inflicted with a billy. Daniel Amhiser was arrested and lodged in the Hollidaysburg jail on suspicion of being the murderer.

ON Wednesday of last week, a little son of A. F. Gabler, who resides some three miles east of Brownsville, fell from the back of a horse, striking his head against a stone, and producing so much contusion of the brain that he died during the ensuing night. The little boy, who was between six and seven years of age, was taken on the horse's back for amusement.

LATE on Sunday evening a man named James Milliken, employed at the store of Mr. Charles Lackey, Pittville, Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, went to his stable to attend to his horses, and was severely bitten by one of them. The back of his hand was bitten, the small bones of his arm below the elbow crushed, and the arm above the elbow mangled. The injured man was taken to the Government Hospital on Shoemaker's Lane, Germantown.

A LITTLE son of Margaret Hathaway, of Wayne township, Greene county, aged nearly three years, fell into a kettle of hot water, the 13th inst., scalding him to death. The family were working in the kitchen, and the little boy, with the other children, was at play in an adjoining room, he came running out into the kitchen full speed, pitching into a kettle of boiling water, which had just been taken off the fire. He lived eighteen hours, during which time the little fellow's suffering was terrible.

PERSONAL.

MISS ROSE HERSEE has the mumps.

FATHER BURKE promises another visit to America next summer.

EX-GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR is traveling in the Southern States.

SENATOR SUMNER'S health has materially improved, and he is now pronounced out of danger.

IT is stated as an interesting bit of social gossip that Mr. Henry Wilson, the Vice President, is about to be married.

IT is rumored that Henry Berry Lowery, the North Carolina outlaw, is not dead, as reported, but is living in New York.

THE four lady students at the Wesleyan University have given $25 of the $500 fund made up by the University Boat Club.

ON THE third day of the marriage of the Emperor of China, he and his young bride appeared in dresses valued at £360,000.

MISS SARAH COVERT, of Chardon, Ohio, recently assumed the legal status of a *feme covert* by matrimony at the age of twelve.

THEODORE BLITZ, son of Signor Blitz, died Saturday morning, at the residence of his father in Philadelphia, of consumption.

MISS JENNIE BROWN, of Wisconsin, has received fifty yards of watered silk as a reward for saving three men from a watery grave.

MR. SAMUEL A. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts, has given $50,000 to found a chair of mathematics and natural science in the Illinois College.

MRS. FRANCES GREENLEAF SPARROW, wife of Rev. Dr. William Sparrow, and niece of the lexicographer, Dr. Noah Webster, died in Baltimore on the 20th inst.

THE Japan *Gazette* of the 23d of January published the following announcement: Benrikoshi-Uyeno-Kaganori has been appointed Minister of Japan at Washington.

HENRY TAYLOR, who for thirty years has rocked the "Cradle of Liberty" in Boston, (that is, has been Superintendent of Faneuil Hall for that period,) has declined reappointment.

AN inventory taken of the late Edwin Forrest's personal estate shows that he had property valued at $320,385; over $100,000 in securities on deposit, stocks, &c.; jewelry, $4,071; paintings, $47,000, and 7,357 books.

PRESIDENT CHENEY, of Bate's College, Me., has secured in Boston a subscription of $100,000 for the benefit of the College, with the condition that other friends of the College increase the sum to $200,000 within five years.

A WORTHY old lady offers the following advice to girls:—"Whenever a fellow pops the question, don't blush and stare at your foot. Just throw your arms around his neck, look him full in the face and commence talking about the furniture."

MASTER EDWARD PINDAR, of Duxbury, Mass., a colored youth about nine years of age, by the death of an uncle, has just fallen heir to some thirty thousand dollars. Master Pindar is said to be a remarkably bright youth, attending a private school patronized by the *elite* of Duxbury, and ranks among the very first scholars there.

LORD LYTTON put the number of really great men in the world at twenty. That liberal estimate goes to show that Bulwer, with his sixty-seven years and his many works, had not grown old. Another evidence of his youthfulness of spirit exists in the fact, stated by Prof. Jewett, that he intended to devote next summer to the study of Plato.

SENATOR BLAIR, of Missouri, is so feble as to require the assistance of a servant or friend while walking around the Capitol. His disease, which is partial paralysis of the spinal column, is of a kind that gradually wears away the physical strength of the victim, and, unless checked by skillful medical treatment, aided by careful nursing, is exceedingly dangerous.

STORY OF AN OCTOROON.

The Courts Deciding a Child's Fate.

An interesting case was decided in the Brooklyn Court, on Monday last. In 1865, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, Mr. Frederick Griffing, in accordance with a wish of his wife, adopted a beautiful octoroon girl, aged eight years, whom he found at Mario, Alabama. The child lived there with a mulatto woman and her reputed husband, the latter being the father of the little girl. Mr. Griffing drew up a written document, in which he agreed to adopt the child, make her one of his family, educate her, and permit her on reaching the age of eighteen to choose whether she would remain with him longer or not. The agreement was signed by Mr. Griffing and the child's father. The octoroon was delighted with her new home and parents. She showed not a tinge of African blood. For a year or two she received instruction from a governess. Her education was carefully looked to, and as she grew up she developed more beauty and more than ordinary intelligence. Two years ago she was sent to Glen Cove to an educational institution, where she has remained until recently, when she was called home by unusual circumstances. Her father died several years ago, and his widow married again. She was induced, a few weeks ago, hoping to be bought off, to sue for the restoration of the child to her old home in Alabama. Mr. Griffing opposed the suit, on the ground that the mother had consented to the adoption, and that she is a disreputable woman. The young girl said she would sooner drown herself than return to her mother. The referee decided that the agreement holds good, and the young girl must remain with her adopted parents until she becomes of age.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

Prince Bismarck has recently made a speech which brings confusion to those who have attempted to attribute his partial retirement to a disagreement with the Emperor. He explains that he has borne the burden of an accumulation of offices for many years, but that he is no longer strong enough to do it. He reminds the people that he is growing old. Bismarck was, for a long time, Minister-President, which required him to direct the policy of the various members of the Cabinet; he was also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the head of the administration of Alsace and Lorraine. He has resigned his position of Premier and retained the two latter. It would be but natural to suppose, in the absence of his explanation, that he would have preferred to resign the two latter, as a means for reducing his labors, and retained the higher position, if he had exercised his own choice.

TEMPERANCE.

Telling Address to the Women of Allegheny County.

INCIDENTS OF TERRIBLE REALITY NARRATED.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The call of "The Allegheny County Temperance Association," for a mass meeting, to be held March 11, 1873, will, it is hoped, meet with a hearty and earnest co-operation from every woman in the county. The fact that a local option law, with regard to licensing drinking saloons, will be acted upon at that time, should stir up and incite every woman to do all in her power to bring every male friend, over whom she can claim the least influence, to come boldly out on the side of temperance at this critical moment.

What does it matter if we are not permitted to cast our direct vote against this evil of license, we have the still small voice of love and persuasion, with which to draw the thoughts of our loved ones into the same channel as our own, and if we use it with our whole souls, by the blessing of God, we shall be the means of casting more votes for the right than the most zealous supporters of woman's suffrage can ever hope to do. Upon no one does the misery and suffering resulting from intemperance fall with more crushing weight, than upon woman. No duty is more incumbent upon her, than that of doing all in her power to stay its deadly progress. There are many reasons why the license law, almost unlimited as it is, should become a dead letter, and intoxicating drinks prohibited from sale, entirely, except by our druggists for medicinal purposes. To enter into, or discuss these reasons, would swell this article beyond the space allotted to it. We will specify one, however, which daily presents itself to our consideration.

On our business streets we find many of our most spacious warehouses filled from base to dome with a poison that "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," which is to be sold wholesale throughout our land, carrying death and destruction in its retail progress, leading its victims from the broad avenue to the side street; from thence to the dark court and miserable alley; from thence to the cold, damp cellar; from thence to the drunkard's grave, from thence, *oh, where?* These warehouses are owned by Christian men and women, many of them influential members in our most popular churches, constant in their attendance upon the church ordinances, and ready to place in its treasury the price of human hearts and immortal souls: No Christian man or woman can justify themselves in renting property to be used for any purpose positively detrimental to their fellow-beings. No one can deny that warehouses, saloons, or tenements of any kind rented for the purpose of selling liquor, either wholesale or retail, are so many sink-holes, reefs and maelstroms, where the bark of every human being may be wrecked for time and eternity.

In localities most densely populated by the middle classes, we find, at least, three out of every ten of the most comfortable tenements rented for drinking saloons; in those where the lower classes are most to be found, at least one to every ten, is a licensed drinking saloon, where men meet to smoke and drink, and fight, and decoy into their hellish precincts the steps of the unwary. Great indignation is felt toward the poor baker in Allegheny city, who, unwittingly, no doubt, poisoned some little children with his fancy cakes at Christmas, while the wholesale and retail venders, of the most subtle poison in the world, are openly licensed by our legislators to poison the whole community without fear of judge or jury.

Thirty years' experience in the various benevolent operations of the city, justify us in saying that two-thirds of all the suffering we have met with, has been the result, directly or indirectly, of drunkenness. One of the coldest afternoons of the past month, a little boy came to say that his mother was dead—had died the night before, and lain all day without preparations for burial. On investigation, we learned that the woman had a husband, but that he was in such a state of beastly intoxication that it was impossible to make him comprehend that his wife was dead.

On another very cold evening, a woman came with an infant in her arms, and another little one at her side; she said her landlord had turned her out of doors and placed her things upon the pavement. She had no money and no place of shelter for the night. Her husband left home in the morning, knowing that the landlord was to eject them from the premises at one o'clock. She had traveled all the afternoon with her little ones from one drinking saloon to another, in the hope of finding him, and of his providing a shelter for them. She had been successful in her search, and he was then lying in a saloon on Liberty street, too drunk to recognize her, or his children.

Late one night a woman was seen roughly pushed out of the door of a drinking saloon. Her story was a sad one. Her husband had left home early in the morning, promising to return with coal and food,—all day long she waited; mother and children suffering from cold and hunger, but he did not come. At this late hour, her children, exhausted with crying having fallen asleep, she had come out, hoping to find him. Going from one to another, she at last found him in the saloon from which she had been ejected. She had plead with him to go home with her—told him their little ones were freezing and starving,—but, spurning her from him, with a blasphemous oath, he bade the proprietor "kick that crazy woman out of doors."

These are no fancy sketches, but incidents of terrible reality, that are daily multiplied in this great city of licensed drinking saloons. As we read the sickening details of crime and horror daily published in our city journals, we find that at least nine-tenths of them have their foundation in the use of whisky and other intoxicating drinks. The mother of a family, a smart, intelligent woman, addicted to drunkenness, on being remonstrated with, said, if I could only avoid the sight of it, I could overcome my desire for it, but I cannot walk along any of the streets without seeing the bottles containing it, and the places where I can procure it; the very sight sharpens my appetite to such a degree that I can sacrifice children, friends, a good name, and all that I hold dear to obtain it; the sight wakens within me a devil who will not sleep, until appeased with liquor. I have resolved, a thousand times on my knees, before my God, that I would never touch it again; but the tempter's snare is so constantly before me, that I have no power to resist. Let this unfortunate woman commit what crime she may in her drunkenness, the law should have no power to punish her, for the law is answerable for her offence. "Out of sight, out of mind," is a maxim which has truth, as well as philosophy, in it, and this woman is one of a large class of unfortunates, men as well as women, who, could they be kept from contact with liquor, would soon gain the ascendancy over their appetites for it.

Banish every drinking saloon from our streets, close and seal up every liquor store and bar room in our midst, and our Jail, our Penitentiary, our Work House, our House of Refuge, and we had almost said, our Insane Asylum, will be tenentless when the present occupants have been discharged. The miserable hovels of the poor will be exchanged for comfortable dwellings, at rents which their industry will enable them to pay. Warehouses and places of merchandize will be held at rents within the reach of poor but honest young tradesmen who cannot now engage in business because the heavy rents demanded would engross all the profits of the capital, energy and industry they might have at their command.

Give us a law of prohibition instead of a license law, and the poor tax may be abolished, for the poor will be self-supporting. The large sums of money now expended for the protection of life and property, can then be used for beautifying and improving our city. We can then, without any increase of taxation, have a public park with all its accessories of health and enjoyments; where the invalid, the toil worn laborer, the lover of beauty and the children of poverty, as well as of wealth, may rest, or walk while both heart and eye are cheered by the sight of cool fountains and lovely flowers.

Women of Allegheny county! can you not do something to awaken an interest in this great and momentous question—so fraught with misery or happiness to our race. Is there not, in every town in this county, some mother, wife, daughter or sister, who will canvass the neighborhood in which she lives, and procure every signature within her reach, to be appended to a petition, not only for an optional license law, but for a total abstinence law in Allegheny county? It is time to be up and doing. Thirty thousand of our fellow beings annually go down to a drunkard's grave. This great sin of drunkenness, like a tidal wave, is sweeping over our land with a cruel velocity that threatens to engulf all who come within its reach.

Rouse ye, rouse ye friends of Temperance!
Start afresh with hope renewed,
Do not rest a single moment
'Till the arch-fiend is subdued.
True, defeated now ye may be,
But discouraged never will,
Though ten thousand rummy voters,
Rally round the death-fought still.
Though ye fail, be not desponding!
Friends of Temperance battle on!
For prohibition sound the tocsin
'Till the field is nobly won.

PHILANTHROPIST.

A New Confidence Game.

A well-dressed young man stopped at a Vermont hotel last week for a few days, and made acquaintances. The evening of the second day of his arrival a nice young lady came along, unattended, and instantly attracted the attention of the impressible youngsters, who canvassed her charms freely as they sat apart from her at supper. The stranger youth even went so far as to say that he would marry her if she would have him, and offered, for a substantial wager, to pop the question and have the marriage ceremony performed right away. The wager was accepted, and also the proposal of marriage, made so suddenly to her by the young man, and the parson called in, who soon united the twain. The sum wagered was paid over to the happy bridegroom, and he and his bride set off next day on their wedding tour. What lends romance to the circumstance is the fact that the young couple had already been man and wife for a year.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE budget submitted to the Ontario Legislature calls for $2,771,028, an increase of $923,072 over last year.

IN THE streets of Paris 45,000 vehicles annually run over 1,135 people, of whom 12 per cent. are mortally injured.

MAGGIE M'LAUGHLIN, a wet nurse in a private family, in Buffalo, while starting a fire in a sick room, Sunday, set fire to her clothes and burned to death before assistance could be rendered.

IT is thought the destructive fire in New Bedford, Mass., last week, was caused by a monkey confined in the saloon where it originated.

A COLONY of emigrants has been organized in Jersey City. They will leave for Nebraska about March 15, and will settle on Republican River.

THE War Department prohibits payments of rent or any allowance for quarters or fuel of officers' servants, until sanctioned by more specific legislation.

A COUNCIL has been called in Norwich, Vt., to investigate to action of the Congregational minister, who has been declared guilty of playing blindman's bluff.

A NEW ORLEANS girl recently kissed a negro drayman in the street because he had just saved her little sister from the wheels of an approaching car. The fortunate darkey also received $100 from the girl's father.

IN THE case of Patterson vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, at Dixon, Ill., for the last week, the jury on Friday brought in a verdict for $9,000. The plaintiff was an engineer, and lost his leg by reason of his engine been thrown from the track by a defective rail.

A PEDDLER named James Avery, of Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, was arrested Wednesday, charged with the murder of William Kohlman, whose body was found in the woods, at Caldwell, last July, with two bullet wounds in the head. Avery's wife gave the information which led to the arrest.

BOSTON has just launched the only clipper ship built in the United States for several years, and the event is a remarkable one in connection with the efforts making to revive our commerce. The vessel is described as a magnificent one, 233 feet long, with 41 feet breadth of beam and 24 feet depth of hold.

PAUL MAY, last June, attempted suicide in London with a young companion who succeeded. When Paul's wounds healed he was tried for assisting in his companion's death. Acquitted, he was returned to Berlin, and has now been convicted of stealing the money with which they both started on their spree.

A SCAMP from Albany recently swindled an old shoemaker and his wife at Williamstown, Mass., by buying for $1,000 their interest in the estate of the woman's brother, who died in Albany recently, while it was worth $50,000. He told them there was but little property, and that there would be trouble in settling it, and they might not get anything.

A MULE in Memphis is supposed to have a propensity for practical jokes. Being attached to a street car, he became perpectly immovable. All the men in the car got out and were pushing it with all their might, when Mr. Mule suddenly dashed off at full speed, leaving them all sprawling in the mud. They will not be so ready next time to help a distressed driver.

A STATEN ISLAND young man was so worked up, when he called to take his girl to prayer meeting the other night, to find that another fellow had played the early-bird trick on him, that he followed the couple and hung around the sanctuary till the meeting was over, and, when they came out, drew his revolver and banged away at the "other fellow" until the pistol ran down. He hit everything except what he fired at, and, before he could wind up his weapon, he was in jail.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Rheumatism and Gout Remedy.
The finest and best preparation in town. Sold only in Pittsburgh at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

Lubin's celebrated Perfumes, Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's, Lubin's and Coudray's Genuine Soaps, Colgate's Bazin's and Hall's Old Palm, White Castile, Mottled Castile,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.
GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
Have removed to the new, large and elegant four story Iron Front Warehouse,
No. 253 Liberty St.,
Doors 5 from Head of Wood St.,
And are now receiving one of the largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere. All goods sold at the lowest Eastern rates.

REMOVAL.
Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we are now offering the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

DRY GOODS.

1873. Feb. 24, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 30c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

BAZAR PATTERNS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.
BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,
New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.

Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of

Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,
And Small Trimmings generally.

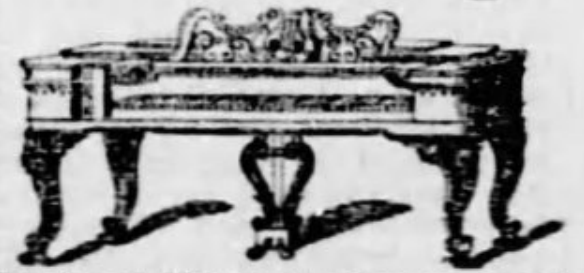
HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Fellees, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 Federal Street,
ja22:b8 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE
C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
ap16:p42 PITTSBURGH.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.


GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.
FIRST CLASS.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best and Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
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Artificial Limb Company.
Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.
Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.
Manufacture
ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS CO.,
748 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.

79. R. A. HALL, 79.
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths
At 8½c, All Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Turkey Tablings,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Ticking Checks, &c.

A full stock at low prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
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CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
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Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
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KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
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OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
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Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment p13-n60

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Commission Merchants and Brokers in
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JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
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IN THE FIELDS AGAIN WITH PROF. GRAY.
STANDARD
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HOW PLANTS GROW.—The most charming Elementary Scientific Text Book ever published. Fully illustrated. Price, $1.12.
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Liberal Terms offered for introduction. Samples of any of the above, for examination, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price.
Send for full descriptive circulars.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*
J. H. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, Wm. Haslage & Co., S. Ewart & Co., and others.
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GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
86 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES ON COUNTER
FOR
Monday, Feb. 24th.

At 37½c, White Skirts.
At 50c, Buff Skirts, stamped.
At 62½c, Wool Embossed Skirts.
At 25c, Hemmed, Stitched, Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 75 cents.
At 25c, Gents' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Embroidered Linen Collars, worth $1.
At $1, Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 37½c, Children's Linen Aprons.
At 50c, Black Alpaca Aprons.
At 25c, Ladies' Colored Dove Veils.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Silk Ties, worth $2.

Hamburg Edgings,
STAMPED WORK,
Lace Collars, Laces, Edgings, Children's Waists, Underwear, Robes, Skirts, Piques, &c.

To all of the above the attention of buyers is respectfully invited, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD!
North Homestead!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE.
Homestead Park!

THE HOMESTEAD BANK
And Life Insurance Co.

Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life Insurance WITHOUT charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & V. R. R., and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.

The Company takes this occasion to announce that has secured a large and very handsome Property which will be known as

Homestead Terrace,

A level plateau on the A. V. R. R., and Wildwood avenue two miles this side of Verona borough. It is the *first desirable outlet* on this line, and will be a convenient and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories of the upper wards, from whence the commuted fare will hardly exceed that on the street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring "quarter acres" within the reach of those with very limited means, and will be ready for market at an early day.

ALSO,

over 200 Acres, 3½ miles from the city, on Pan Handle Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similitude of an *Ornamental Park*, with avenues conforming to the natural surface, and Lots, in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and *forever adding to* the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as

Homestead Park,

and as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a

BEAUTIFUL HOME.

As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.

It Will Pay Every One

to call at the bank, 116 Smithfield street, and get full information before purchasing elsewhere.

FOR SALE.
TWELVE LOTS,
24x144 feet fronting on Juniata street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
SIX LOTS,
24x100 feet fronting on Preble avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
ONE LOT,
88 front on Juniata street by 144 feet in depth, and 54 in width on Rosedale street; said lot bounded by Ohio avenue and Ohio river on South Side.
ALSO, ONE PIECE OF GROUND,
100 feet fronting on Pennsylvania avenue by 104 feet fronting on Chartiers street, on which is erected two small and one large brick dwelling.
All of the above property will be sold to suit purchasers on good terms.
For particulars enquire at office of
ALEX. PATTERSON,
Corner of Juniata street and Preble avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City. ja2:11

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.
A FARM CONTAINING
150 ACRES,
About 100 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Improvements are a large
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
Frame Barn, and other outbuildings; nearly one-third underlaid with coal; sufficiently well watered and and plenty of good fruit; is directly on the line of the N. Y. C. & P. Gas Coal Company's Railroad. Said farm is situated in
Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.,
Five miles east of Wilkinsburg, on the Northern pike.
Apply to
SAMUEL HENNING,
Wilkinsburg, P. O.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
no2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO MANUFACTURERS,
CAPITALISTS
AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE.
The undersigned Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School, (late House of Refuge) offer for sale the
Real Estate and Buildings
Belonging to said institution, situate in the 9th ward of the city of Allegheny, containing about 15 acres. This property is well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, having a frontage of over 1,000 ft. on the Ohio river; four acres of this estate are enclosed by a stone wall 20 feet high. The buildings are of brick and include the main building, extensive shops and an elegant double two story modern dwelling house. The property is offered as a whole, and as such is suited to many kinds of manufactory purposes. If not thus disposed of prior to 1st of March proximo, it will be sold in lots according to a plan of sub-division now ready for exhibition. Enquiries may be addressed to either of the undersigned, corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
JNO. E. PARKE,
C. YEAGER,
ja21:g48:TTHF JOHN PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE.
100 Quarter and Half-Acre
LOTS,
ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,
With 15 acres of ground and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R. on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of
JOHN GRAZIER,
162 Smithfield street.

A NEW CHROMO,
ENTITLED THE
New Recruits
Given to each customer by
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
fe18:h81 86 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Wholesale Department

Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

The New York money market has been somewhat disturbed in the past few days by the rumor of large failures in various sections of the country, especially in the south and west. It is useless—nay, unwise, to say the least—for us to shut our eyes to the fact that there are dangers ahead in the commercial world which threaten to lead to very serious results. Too much of the business of the country is done on credit; too much business is based not on invested capital, but on future hopes of prosperity and gain—hopes which too often end in disappointment and consequent failure. Credit, when kept within reasonable bounds, is a powerful means for the sustaining of legitimate business enterprises; but credit to be of real value, to all concerned, must be based on the solid foundation of real capital. The tightness of the money market tends to destroy all credit that is not based on capital invested. Hence it is, that the long continued stringency in all our money centers, with no hope of relief from favorable legislation, may well cause serious alarm for the future. The part of wisdom will be for all manufacturing interests to avoid making extensive arrangements for additional extension of business, *on credit;* but such increase of business ought only, in these circumstances, be made on actual capital invested—and not *on borrowed capital.* Some of our financiers imagine that a great financial crisis is approaching. Whether their opinions are correct or not, it is evidently well for all to act on the old adage that "forwarned is for-armed" and to keep all business well in hand.

Our readers interested in New York stocks will have noticed the late heavy tumble in Pacific Mail, the cause of which we mentioned yesterday. It is currently reported that $1,600,000 were spent by the Company about a year since, to influence Congress in favor of a subsidy. The investigation now going on may cause legislation adverse to the Company. Another reason for the decline is the reported heavy losses in the destruction by storm of the wharves and other property of the Company at Aspinwall. The price to-day opened at 62 and closed at 63, an advance on the closing prices of yesterday.

Erie is also the subject of an investigation by the New York Legislature, and as a consequence lively changes in this stock may be expected very soon, with a probability that lower figures will be reached. Western Union, too, has undergone rapid changes in the past few days, and to-day opened at 86¾ and closed at 88⅜. The fight between the bulls and bears in this stock has been very severe, but the indications of the past few days have been that the bears gained the mastery. The balance of the list has been fitful all day, alternately advancing or receding, so all prices are unsettled.

Our money market remains about the same as reported yesterday. Money is still in good supply and all first class business paper is readily placed at current rates. Banks generally are able to accommodate their customers, and some have spare balances for the purchase of outside paper.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

There is no use in reiterating old phrases, but the importance of the subject demands the utmost attention and the careful consideration of those economists who have the welfare of the country at heart. The present period is one of those examples, in a somewhat mild form, of what may be expected to follow during next year, or the next following that, if the volume of money remains at the present standard. Next year there will be larger crops to carry than we had this year, and in 1875 we will have larger ones than in 1874; yet no one can truly say that they can be carried with the same sum of money which we now have at our disposal. If it tasks us now so severely to accommodate increased production, what will it do to us in 1874, when still larger productions are to be accommodated? This is a plain proposition, and needs no argument. The country must either *stop growing*, resume specie payments, or enlarge the volume of currency.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Sixes—1881.	116⅜	116⅜
" —coupons.	118⅜	118⅜
5-20—1862.	115⅜	115⅜
5-20—1864.	115⅝	115⅝
" 1865	116	116⅜
" 1865 new.	114⅜	114¼
" 1867.	116⅜	116⅜
" 1868—coupons.		116⅜
10-40s.	111	111
10-40s—coupons.	114⅜	114¼
Currency 6's.	114	114⅜
New 5 per cents	113⅜	113⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	101⅜	103
Erie.	64⅜	65¾
B. H. & E.	9	8⅜
C. C. & I. C.	39⅜	
St. Paul	52⅜	52⅜
Do. preferred.	73⅜	73⅜
Michigan Southern.	91⅜	93
Do. Central	107⅜	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	88⅜	
Rock Island.	113	112⅞
North Western Common	80	81⅜
Do. preferred		89⅜
Pacific Mail.	62	63
Western Union Telegraph.	86⅜	88⅜
Ohio & Mississippi.	45⅜	45⅜
Union Pacific.	34⅜	34⅜
Toledo & Wabash.	73	73⅜
Harlem.	127	127⅜

NEW YORK, February 27, 1873.

The day in Wall street opened with considerable excitement and uneasy feeling, but closed with a better tone and marked recovery from the depression of yesterday. Reports circulated in the forenoon of the embarrassment of a prominent operator, understood to be the President of the Pacific Company, caused a general calling in of loans on him, and also rapid delivery of stock to his principal broker firms. Both met all liabilities, amounting to millions of dollars, promptly, and gave unqualified assurance of their ability to meet all contracts yet to mature. Not a single failure was reported, and an improved tone set in, lasting until the close. Money was active and stringent during the greater part of the day, the rate ranging from 1-32 with interest to 3-16 and interest, with a few loans at ¼ per day; but there was a decided relaxation before three o'clock, and the rate declined to 1-32, then to 1 gold, and finally to 6 per cent. currency, with 6@7 per annum as closing figures. Sterling dull and heavy; 108¼@108⅝. Gold declined from 114⅜ to 114¼, but closed at 114⅜@114⅜. Loans 7 per cent. and 3-64 for carrying. Clearings $75,000,000. Treasury disbursements $186,700. Bids for Government gold about $4,000,000, at 114 01-100@114 77-100; awards $1,500,000, at 114 53-100@114 77-100. Governments were slightly easier and less active. In State bonds Tennessees and South Carolinas were weak, and lower; others steady. Railroad bonds were moderately active. Stocks were active and excited throughout the day, with wide fluctuations, though less violent than yesterday. The market opened unsettled and feverish, some stocks advancing, while others declined 1@4 per cent. This was subsequently recovered, and in some cases the advance was more than the decline, the market closing very strong. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, having secured the C. C. & I. C. Road, is, it is said, now quietly buying up C. C & I. C., and will give them connection not only with Chicago, but other important points in the west and north-west. The Hartford & Erie directors to-day agreed upon a programme not yet made public. Daniel Drew was chosen President of the Quicksilver Company.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118¼; 5-20s '62, 115⅝; do '64, 115⅝; do '65, 116⅝; new '65s, 114⅜; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116¼; new 5s, 113⅝. Ten-forties, 103. Currency sixes, 114¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¼; Tennessee 80; do old, 80; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 30; do new, 17¼.

STOCKS.—Canton 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 89¼; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co., 80; American Merchants Union Express, 65; United States Express, 71¼; Pacific Mail, 61⅝; N. Y. Central, 102⅜; Erie 65⅜; do preferred, 78; Harlem, 129¼; do preferred, 120⅜; Michigan Central, 107⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; North-western, 80⅜; do preferred 89⅜; Rock Island 113¼; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 53⅜; do preferred. 169¼; Wabash, 73⅜; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 93⅜; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110⅜; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 45⅜; Panama, 40⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 93⅜; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific, 34⅜; Central Pacific, 103⅜; Union, 86⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101; Hartford & Erie, 8⅜; Bankers' Bills, 108¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to make in quotations; $1@1,50 per bbl. for common to fair, and $2,00@2,50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7,50@8 per bbl.

BEANS—Sales reported at $2,50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 28@30, and extra would bring 32. Common and medium grades continue dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand.

BROOM CORN—Quotable at 4@5 for fair to good red. 5½@6 for prime green, and hurl, 6½@7.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16 to 16¼ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, 2.75@3¼ per doz; 2 lbs. $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $3; other brands, $2,50 to $2.75.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7,50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl: common, $10@12.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing trade, but no change in prices; standard brands of Goshen, 17@17½.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 3½@5 cents. Peaches, halves, 7@8. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, as the market is unsettled, and buyers are apprehensive that present prices cannot be much longer sustained; we continue to quote at 27@28.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak, but there is no change whatever to make in quotations: Spring wheat, $7,75@8,25 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8,50 for choice Minnesotas; and $9@9,25 for fair to choice red winter. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue meagre and the market is quiet, and prices unchanged; $1,75@1,80 for fair to prime red, and $1,85@1,90 for white. There is no change in Oats, but as noted in our last report, there is more inquiry, and the feeling on the part of holders is rather firmer; we continue to quote common black at 40; good mixed 42@43; and prime white 44@45. Corn is in rather better demand, and firmer; we were reported a sale of 5 cars of prime shelled at 52—may be fairly quoted at 50 on track and 52 free in elevator. Ear Corn is unsettled with sales reported all the way from 50 to 55. Rye is quiet and unchanged: 90. Barley .85 to 90 for Spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still reported firm, and prices tending upward. The New York Shipping List, in referring to the offering of the Ontario's cargo, 20,346 bags, says that her samples attracted considerable attention, and drew together quite a number of buyers, but as her cargo cost from 19 to 22 cents, laid down here, buyers exhibit considerable hesitation, and so far only 2,888 bags have been sold. The same paper also says that the total visible supply, although increased, is but 150,714 bags, and it is this with the high cost at Rio, which gives holders so much confidence. Sugars continues quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of Syrups and Molasses.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13c; A Coffee, 11⅜c; B, 11⅜c Ex. C, 11⅜c; C, 11⅜c; Porto Rico, 10@10⅜c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25⅜@26; Roasted, in lb packages 28c; loose, 27⅜c; Java, 28@27c.

RICE—Carolina, 8⅜c@9c; Rangoon, 7⅜c@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—Baled is reported a shade firmer in consequence of an increased demand, but prices are unchanged, ranging from $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4,25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged; Bran 85@90cts. Seconds $1@$1,10. Middlings $1,20@$1,30.

ONIONS—In steady demand, and prices are sustained, $6@$7 per barrel.

POTATOES—Still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8⅜c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c; Clear Sides, 9⅜c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 15c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard: in tcs, 9⅜c; half bbls, 9⅜c; pails, 10⅜. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.40 n ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3⅜@3⅜c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is unchanged at $5,50@6 Timothy, $3,50@4, and Flax at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8⅜c.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93 cts.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue light, and, as noted in our report of Wednesday, the market is firmer; in regard to prices, as compared with last week, the reports were very conflicting. Some salesmen reported good thick cattle scarce—all decent butcher stock selling at an advance of from ⅜ to ⅜ of a cent per lb; others, that the feeling was a shade better in consequence of the very limited supply, but that prices are not quotably higher; others, again, while admitting that the "run" is very light, claimed that the heavy receipts during the past two weeks, and overstocked condition of the eastern meat markets, causes the market here to rule dull. These are the views entertained by some of our salesmen, and we give them for what they are worth.

Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations: extra 1,200@1,500 steers, 6@7; prime 1,100@1,300, 5.25@5.75; good 1,000@1,100, 4.50@5; stock cattle 800@1,000, 3,50@4; mixed and rough, 3@4.

HOGS.

The arrivals of prime heavy hogs continue light, and with a steady demand prices are firm, though not quotably higher. Light hogs continue in fair supply and the market as compared with the early part of the week, is a shade easier. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 5,80@5,90; and Yorkers range all the way from 4,75 to 5.25, according to quality.

SHEEP.

The market since the date of our last report, has undergone no quotable change—prices were a shade better on Monday and Tuesday, but, since then, under the influence of increased receipts, the feeling has been easier. Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations: Extra coarse, 95 to 100 lbs. 5,75 to 6,00; Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, fine, 6,50 to 7; Fair, 75 to 80 lbs. 5,00 to 5,25; Common, 70 to 75 lbs. 4,50 to 4,75.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Shipping List says: The arrivals of seven hundred tons on a very dull market has caused a slightly easier feeling in Scotch Pig, and some parcels have been taken at a shade under previous quotations. Business on the part of importers is confined principally to small parcels for consumers, for which full prices are asked, Eglinton $54@55, Glengarnock $56 Gartsherrie $60, and Coltness $62.50. we understand that $59 was offered for a lot of Gartsherrie but refused; sales about 225 tons Glengarnock ex ship, at $56; and 76 do. Eglinton $54. both time. For American Pig there is a fair inquiry for No. 1 and No. 2 X. and some sales are reported at $50 for the former and $48 for the latter. New English Rails are very quiet—also American—and quotations are somewhat nominal: old English are generally held at $58 for T., and $60 for D. H., small lots only being obtainable. the bulk of the stock being held for higher figures; 100 tons D. H sold on private terms. Scrap is in some inquiry, but the extreme difficulty of moving goods either on land or water interferes with business; we quote the market at $57.50@60 per ton, without sales. Refined Bar continues steady at our quotations, with fair deliveries, considering the state of the streets. We note sales of 3,000 bdls. American common sheet, May and June delivery on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views Sales of No. 1 foundry at $49.50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4 2-10c per lb, and nails at $5.25 per keg.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The market continues inactive. Dealers are anxious to push sales, but buyers are not inclined to purchase at what they consider high prices. We notice no further decline, but a weak and unsettled feeling prevails. Advices from London and Liverpool are not very encouraging to holders; they report a decline and a still greater anxiety to reduce stocks. Mr. James Lynch advertises 2,000 bags Western Texas at public sale on the 27th inst. The sales here comprise 28 bales Mexican at 24 cents; 13 do. Colorado, 19⅜; 2,000 lbs. Fall California, 32; 40 bales scoured do. 75@90; 195 do. Mestiza, 125 do. Mestiza and Montevideo, 4,500 lbs. Noils, 50 bales Cape, and 200 bags Texas, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The market remains in the same unsatisfactory state noted at the close of our last review. Holders, however, take a more favorable view of the situation, and, while not exactly predicting an early advance, are of the opinion that prices have about reached their lowest point. We quote: Pennsylvania and Ohio, super Saxony fleece, 63@68; full-blood merino fleece, 60@63c; three-quarter-blood merino fleece 59@62c; half-blood fleece, 57@60c; common and quarter-blood fleece, 50@55c; common fleeces, 47@50c; tub-washed, 63@67c; unwashed, 43@45c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis B & D.o	6	Isabella Furnace.o	10
Lucy Furnace.o.	5	Shoenberger & Co.o	6
Pitts Bolt Co. o.	1	Reese, G & Co.o	2
Nimick & Co p	1	A. Bradley & Co.p	6
McKnight D & Co.o	2		
Total.			39

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Reese, G. & W.m.	1	Nimick & Co m.	11
Moorhead & Co.o	1	J. W. Porter.m	6
Zug & Co.m	4	Brown & Co.m.	2
Caughey & H.m	1	Robinson R & Co.m	1
W. Smith.m	2		
Total.			29

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son m.	4	Lewis O & P.m	2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.b.	1	Graff B & Co.o	4

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Moorhead.m	4	J. Reamer	2
Wharton Bros.o	2	J W Porter.m.	6
Total.			15

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1873.

The market continues weak and a little panicky for both crude and refined, and prices, as compared with yesterday, have still further declined. Crude was quoted at $2.15@2.10 per bbl. with sales reported at the outside figure—equal to about 5⅜ cents per gallon here. Refined quoted nominally at 18⅜ on spot; March, 19; April, 19⅜. On cars here, 15⅜@16.

The New York Shipping List of Wednesday says: The continued scarcity of tonnage and high rates of freight interfere to a serious extent with the current export trade, and though a good many vessels have been taken to arrive within the next thirty to ninety days at somewhat lower rates than are now current, buyers hesitate to enter upon fresh contracts unless at easier prices. In view of this pause and the heavy production, the tone of the market is scarcely so strong as last week, either here at Philadelphia or the sources of supply.

Oil barrels continue dull, but prices are without quotable change; country make, $1.85; city barrels, 9 lb. hoops, $1,90@1,95; 10 lb. hoops, $2@2,05.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Lockhart F. & Co. 583 bbls to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.	
Citizens Oil Co., 471 bbls. to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.	
L. Irwin & Co., 314 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.	
Total	1368

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Union O W, acct. Stevenson	153
Radiant O W, acct. Hutchinson	377
Radiant O W, acct. N W Stevenson	540
Hutchinson O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	779
Vesta O W, acct. O. J. Grier	763
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson	234
Citizens O acct O. J. Grier	163
Excelsior O W, acct. Parker T. & Co.	302
Star O W, acct. O. J. Grier.	226
Commercial acct N W Stevenson.	387
Total	4584

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Snowing all day, and butchers buy more freely, fearing blocked roads. Cattle: receipts yesterday and to-day 2,400 head, making 6,800 head since Saturday, against 8,100 last week; sales quicker and a shade better prices, but not enough to quote the advance; all fresh, and some stale lots sold at 9½@10½c for Texans, 10½@11½c for thin to medium natives, and 12@13½c for fair to prime; some extra would go higher; a drove of 1,000 lbs Cherokee tidy at 10½c, 56 lbs cwt; 7 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 11½@13c; 2 cars Ohio, 7½ cwt, 11½@13½c; 4 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, 11½c. 57 lbs. Sheep to-day 3,200, making 15,500 this week, against 14,300 last week; trade steady; uniform rates; only some thin culls at low prices; quotations 5¼@6c for poor, 6¼@7c for thinish to medium, and 7½@8c for good to prime; some extras 8¼@8¾c; a car fine wool State 110 lbs 8c; a car 107 lbs 7c; a car 83 lbs Ohio 5¾c; 2 cars culls 64 lbs. Hogs: arrivals 44 cars, making 21,900 since Saturday, against 24,700 last week; market strong; fully ⅛c advance, live selling 5⅞@6c; city dressed at 6⅝@7⅜c; 7½c for 200 lbs; western dressed 6¼@6⅝c.

BUFFALO, February 27.—Cattle: receipts 476; total for the week 5,984; market slow and weak at yesterday's prices. Owners and holders remain firm yesterdays' decline, and most of the stock in yards will probably be shipped east; in first hands about 800 disposed of, sales 133 Illinois steers at 1,249 to 1,354 lbs, $5,40@6,00; 52 Ohio steers at 1,000 to 1,108 lbs, $4,45@4,70; 152 Indiana steers at 1,127 to 1,260 lbs, $5,25@5,50; 36 Indiana cows and heifers 1,014 lbs, $3,75; 340; Missouri steers at 1,025 to 1,491 lbs, $4,87½@5,90; 20 Michigan stockers 900 lbs $4,25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,800, total for week 15,800; market at dead lock; standing; no sales to record; yards full of sheep and little prospect of agreement of prices. Hogs: receipts 4,500, total for the week 15,100; market moderately active at a slight advance on yesterday's prices; sales about 1,000 Illinois and Ohio hogs, 140 and 248 lbs $5,40@5,50.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 20½c; sales of futures 14,250 bales as follows: February 20⅜@20 3-16c; March 20 3-16@20⅜c; April 20⅜@20 11-16c; May 20⅞@21c; June 21⅛@21 5-16c; July 21 5-16c. Flour steady for shipping; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5,20@6,65; good to choice $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra $8,50@10,60; extra Ohio $7@10,50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal at $3,35@3,40. Whisky dull at 91c. Wheat very dull; receipts 6,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1,55@1,56; winter red western $1,80@1,90; amber western $1,90@2,00. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Clover seed steady at $9@9,25; timothy neglected at $3,75. Corn dull and weak; receipts 12,000 bush; old mixed western afloat 65@65½c; store 63@63¼; new western mixed and yellow 64@65c. Oats more active and firm; receipts 22,000; new mixed western 50@57c; old store 51@51½c; white western 51@52½c. Eggs dull at 31@32c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee strong; Rio 18@20⅜c. Sugar active and stronger; fair to good refining 8¾@9⅛c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet at 8⅛@9c. Crude petroleum 8⅜c; refined 19⅜. Turpentine quiet at 66½@67c. Provisions: mess pork firm at $15,12½@15,25; prime do $14,35. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders spot March or April delivery 6c; middles quiet; long clear 7½@7⅝c; short do 8@8⅛c. Lard weak; western steam 8⅝; kettle 8¾@8 11-16. Butter firm; western 32@42. Cheese steady at 12@17c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 27—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼, and for account 92⅜@92⅝. American securites: 5-20's of '65, 93¼; do '67, 93¼; 10-40's, 89¼; new 5's, 90⅜; Erie railway, 52¼. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £54,000. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1 per cent. lower than the bank rate. Tallow 45s 3d@45s 6d. Sugar: spot 33s@33s 6d; afloat 27s @27 6d. Turpentine 48s@48s 6d.

PARIS, February 27.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9⅜d; Orleans 9⅞@10d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American, and 1,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston in January and February, 9 7-16d; February and March 9⅜d. California white wheat, average, 11s 5d@11s 9d; club 12s 6d@12s 10d; red winter 12s 3d. Flour 28s 6d@29s. Corn 27s@27s 3d. Mess pork 55s. Cumberland middles 35s; short middles 67s. Turpentine 48s.

ANTWERP, February 27.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 spring Chicago $1,28; No. 2 do $1,01¼ cash or seller March; $1,21⅛ seller April; No. 3 do $1,00½; rejected 90@94c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 31¼c; cash or seller March; 31⅜@31½c seller April; 36c seller May; rejected 27½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 25⅜c cash; 26½c seller April; rejected 22@22½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 64c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; Fall No. 2 69@69½c; No. 3 56@62c. Seeds dull but unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $13@13,10 seller March; $13,22@13,87⅛ seller April. Lard nominal and offered at $7,55. Bulk meats, demand fair and market firm; shoulders loose 3⅛c; short rib middles packed 6⅞@7c; Cumberland middles 6⅜c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 86½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Cotton dull and prices nominal, at 19⅜c. Flour quiet, at $7,60@8. Wheat dull, at $1,70@1,72. Corn quiet, at 39@40c. Rye quiet; 87c. Oats quiet; 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil steady; moderate demand, 93@95c. Eggs firm, at 23c. Butter: demand fair and market firm. Cheese steady; moderate demand. Mess pork higher; sales of city at $14. Hams higher; seller May $13@13,25 for country at interior points. Lard steady; steam 7 11-16c, but generally held 7⅜c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear do. 7⅜c; sales of clear 7⅜c, closing quiet. Bacon steady; held firmly; shoulders 5⅞@6c; clear rib sides 7⅜c; clear do. 8c. Hogs firm; shippers $4,90@5,10; butchers $5,10@5,25; receipts 2,000. Whisky steady, at 87c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; middling 19⅜c. Corn dull and prices drooping, and not quotably changed; superfine $5,00@5,50. Wheat dull but unchanged. Oats dull and prices are drooping; sales at 27c, elevator. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye dull but prices declined; No 1 63@64c. Whisky dull at 88⅜c. Mess pork active and firm at $13,75. Dry salt meats active and strong at 4⅜@6⅜@6⅜c. Bacon firm; clear rib sides and clear do 6⅞@8⅜c seller April. Lard nominal at 7⅜c. Hogs advanced to $4,50@5,50. Cattle weak and some grades have declined; common to choice Texan $2,00@4,25; native cows and heifers $3,00@4,25; fair to choice steers $4,25@5,50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—Cotton quiet; low middling 18⅜c. Flour steady; extra family $7,60; A No 1 $8,25. Wheat quiet at $1,70@1,80. Corn steady at 40@42c. Oats steady at 30@33c. Rye easier at 80c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $13. Bacon: shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8⅜c. Lard: choice leaf 8⅜@8⅜c; kegs 9⅜@9⅜c. Bulk meats: shoulders 5@5⅜c; clear rib sides 7@7⅜c; clear sides 7⅜c. Hams 9⅜@10c. Whisky steady at 87c. Tobacco active and firm; sales at $3,70.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Stormy weather checked business with jobbers to-day, but commission houses were busy. Cotton goods were very brisk in first hands, and firm in price. Prints were active for chocolates, shirtings, stripes and percales. Polka spot prints are getting into favor. Ginghams are in demand, and look upward. Renfew and Bates' makes are up to 15c. Cotton bags are firmer in price. Foreign goods are quiet. Ribbons are selling freely at auction at advanced prices.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Flour, business small; superfine at $4.75@5,25; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana at $8,00@,925. Wheat dull, red at $1,95. Rye at 85@87c. Corn very weak, yellow 58@59c. Oats firm, white at 48@50c; mixed at 46⅜@47⅜c. Provisions firmer. Old mess pork at $13,50; new do at $14,50@14.75. Oil, crude petroleum at $13,75; refined do steady; seller March at 19c; do April at 19⅜c; do May at 19⅜c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices drooping; No 1 white Michigan $1,71; amber do spot $1,64½; seller March $1,64⅜; seller April $1,69; do May $1,73½; No 1 red $1,68; No 2 do seller April $1,66½; No 3 do $1,50. Corn dull and prices declined; high mixed spot 39c; seller May 42½c; low mixed 38⅜c; no grade 37⅜c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs $5,50@5,70. Clover seed $6,12½ for mammoth.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; western red $1,70@1,95; amber $2@2,10. Corn nominal and steady; western 44@47c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet; little offerings, except above buyers' views. Mess pork $15,25@15,50. Lard dull at 8⅜c asked and 8c bid. Western butter in improved demand; choice 30c; good to prime 26@28c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,28; No. 2 do. $1,20. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 33c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and prices drooping; No. 1 65c. Barley dull and prices nominal; fall No. 2 76c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 27.—Flour: demand fair and market firm, at $5,50@9,50. Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions: demand fair and market firm. Bulk meats: shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7⅜c. Bacon: shoulders 5c. Lard: kettle dried 7⅜c. Hams: sweet pickled 7⅜c; sugar cured 12⅜c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 27.—Flour quiet; city brands 25 cents lower. Wheat dull, and prices nominal, held at $1,69@1,70; No. 2 red winter at $1,65@1,68. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, demand fair and market firm at 41c to arrive. Oil, refined petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices drooping; extra at $1,95; No. 1 at $1,85@1,85½; amber at $1,65@1,67. Corn quiet and unchanged at 42c for yellow. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed nominal at $5,10@5,15.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 27.—Grain market quiet and unchanged in every respect.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, Mullen S & Co; 5 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, J H Lutz; 1 do lime, Johnston & Co; 2 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do brick, J Craig; 3 bbls o meal, S Dyer. 200 do flour, Adams & K; 100 do do, M Steel & Son; 100 do do, G Stewart; 5 do cider, C H Morloge; 1 pkg butter, J Herbert; 8 doz brooms, G Meyer; 40 sks flour, F Beckert.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—13 bbls tobacco, A S Gilmore; 15 do spts, Dillinger & S; 10 do do, E T Devlin; 10 do do, Rodelheim & O; 5 do do, Marshall Bros; 25 do do, J K Lanahan; 1 do eggs, 1 car barley, Voigt M & Co; 1 do s iron, Carnagie K & Co; 1 do do, Maloney & L; 1 do p lead, E Ditbridge; 1 do bran, H Conrad; 1 car lumber, S & W H Martin; 1 do shingles, D Nease; 1 do lumber, S Pgh P M Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 18 do do, Rihn & W; 200 do do, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, owner; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 35 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 100 do flour, Atwell & L; 43 do oats, J Hinkle; 1 car staves, H Smith; 1 box butter, E Moye; 7 do cheese, S J Braden; 75 do soap, Dilworth Bro; 1 keg butter, H Riddle Son & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—5 bxs e goods, J P Lippincott; 1 car corn, Beckert & G; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, D Wallace; 16 do d apples, E Moye; 1 do eggs, J J Pettitt; 1 do tallow, 2 do lard, M W Rankin, 2 do eggs, 15 do d apples, Loh & Co; 2 do oil, Nat O W; 100 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 do do, J H Murdoch; 20 do starch, H Wetzel; 23 kegs lard, Head C & Co; 10 c shellers, 10 f wheels, Scobin R & S.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, Mullen Bro; 5 bdls g hides, G Kahn; 47 bgs flour and feed, A T Hagan; 1 cask ware, G Stavey; 1 do do, J P Needham, 1 do do, C Oiehslin; 50 kegs a butter, J A Graff & Co; 2 bbls whisky, J McCullough; 160 bdls paper, P P M Co; 40 bales hay, Bir P R R Co; 2 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, Loh & Co; 6 pkgs sunds, Head C & Co; 17 do do, Voigt M & Co; 5 bbls cider, J C Buffun & Co; 3 orts s machine, J Henderson Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R—16 cars coal, N Y & C G C Co; 39 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 14 do do, C Howard; 1 do junk, H Dilger; 10 hides, G Kahn; 3 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son; 1 bbl eggs, Paul & G; 1 do do, 1 do butter, G W B Leach; 328 kegs nails, J Moorhead.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS PER MESSENGER.—130 sks s stuff, S B Floyd & Co; 60 bbls clay, Brownsville Pack; 201 do do, T Coffin & Co; 10 do glass, Lorenz & W; 210 tons i ore, Lewis O & P; 4⅜ doz chairs, 1 pg stand, 5 bureaus, J Bernard; 12 do, 5 w stands, 8 pkgs do, Lemon G W; 101 bales hay, Keil & R; lot furniture, N Whiting & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND NASHVILLE, the splendid steamer

BRILL.

Captain.....................A. M. COX

Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on SATURDAY, March 1.

fe21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEES' SALE!

By virtue of an order and decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, the undersigned will upon the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the front door of the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, sell at public auction, the following described real estate, as the property of Gordon & Wright, bankrupts, viz. all that certain lot of ground with its appurtenances, situate in McClure Township, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania; beginning at a corner of lands of James H. Wright, Annie S. Phillips and Amelia E. Wright; thence along line of land of said Phillips and Amelia E. Wright, N. 17¾° W. 346½ feet to a private road; thence across it 37 45-100 feet to a post; thence recrossing it S. 50¾° E. 23 feet, to a post on its east side; thence by the same course and by land of James S. Liggett, 132 feet to a post; thence S. 75° E. 127 75-100 feet; thence N. 85° E. 114 4-100 feet to a post; thence S. 20¾° E. 187 feet to a point, and thence by land of said James H. Wright, S. 76¾° W. 295 feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 101 6-10 perches; and having thereon erected

A FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE

of six rooms and good cellar, also a Carriage House and Stable and other out buildings, it being the same premises which Geo. G. Frazier and wife by their Deed dated July 9th, 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said Allegheny County, in Deed Book, vol. 301, page 6, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Wright, the equitable owners. This property will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon, now owned by the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., dated July 9th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Mortgage Book, vol. 148, page 62, conditioned for the payment of $5,000 in three years from the date thereof with interest from its date, payable semi-annually: The interest thereon being paid up to January 9th, 1873.

ALSO

At the same time and place, clear and free from all liens. The following described real estate situate in the City of Allegheny (formerly the Borough of Manchester), County of Allegheny aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the north side of Fayette street, at the distance of 170 feet westwardly from Manhattan street; thence extending westwardly on Fayette street 23 feet 9 inches; thence extending back northwardly, preserving the same width, and parallel with Manhattan street, 124 feet and one inch, to an alley, of which it has the privilege, and having thereon erected a frame house of three rooms; being the same premises which William G. Frazier by Deed dated April 30th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office aforesaid in Deed Book vol. 297, page 4, &c., granted and conveyed to John T. Gordon and held by him in trust for the said firm of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by tight Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

COLUMBUS COLEMAN,
JOSEPH APPLEGATE,
Assignees in Bankruptcy of Gordon & Wright, Bankrupts.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1873. fe17:h73

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION for the vacation of a part of Buena Vista street, City of Allegheny. No. — January Session, 1873. And now to wit: 18th of January, 1873, petition for the vacation of part of above street, from Perrysville Road to Norman street, and rule granted returnable first Saturday of March, 1873, at 10 A. M., to show cause why so much of said street as is asked for in said petition should not be closed up and vacated.

BY THE COURT.

Attest:—
WM. H. McCLEARY, Clerk. ja31:g90-TF

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES M. COOPER, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, has been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

J. MASLIN COOPER,
35 Fifth avenue,
ALEXANDER H. MILLER,
93 Diamond street,
J. McD. CROSSAN,
Monongahela House,
fe7-h62-F Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of ARAD H. HARVEY, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement duly authenticated.

DAVID N. WHITE, Executor.
SEWICKLEY, Dec. 4, 1872. 3e6:23-F

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a., on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1872. ja29:g89

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

DREKA

Fine Stationery

AND

Card Engraving.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

1033 CHESTNUT STREET.

Philadelphia Pa.

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.

NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, No. 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER HONEY IN GLASS JARS, Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains stationary at this point, with five feet, seven inches in the channel. Weather has again turned colder; thermometer 28; wind south-east.

The Messenger, from St. Louis, is the only arrival we have to record; she had a fair trip, including two hundred tons of iron ore, for Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

In regard to the Upper Missouri transportation contract, we find the following in the Leavenworth Times: Yesterday the firm of Durfee & Peck, of this city, received a dispatch from Washington, indicating that the Government contract for the transportation of Indian and military supplies from Sioux City to the posts of the Upper Missouri has been awarded to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Mr. Dallas, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Touching the same subject, the Sioux City Journal of the day previous, Thursday, has this to say:

"The general feeling seems to be that the business should follow its old channel, and we shall be disappointed if any other course is decided upon. The river bids fair to open early, and the posts up river are anxious to receive their supplies, after a hard winter, without unnecessary delay. It seems to be recognized that the interests of the Government are opposed to dependence upon the Northern Pacific for this service, on grounds about as set forth in the columns of this paper. The road at the present is in no condition to undertake the laying down of freight on the banks of the Missouri, and the precise time, if ever, it will be, nobody seems at all qualified to answer. Dr. Burleigh, who knows something of a practical nature of the Northern Pacific enterprise, is in Washington and we need not add that he is doing a little talking, or that his talking is in the direction of anything to beat the Northern Pacific. In any event, the prospect seems good for Sioux City getting possession of the lions share.

The Mollie Moore departed for St. Louis last evening with a good freight list some 500 tons, and engagements to the amount of 300 tons at Wheeling and other points below. Pilots, Capt. Jacob Poe & Son.

Capt. S. B. Coulson says that the transportation contract has not been awarded as yet, but that it will probably be within the next day or two. The award will be made by Col. Rucker, Quartermaster of U. S. A., at Chicago.

Capt. John Rhodes is disposed to poke fun at Capt. McMillan; he says that the probability is that J. S. Jr, will be grey, too, before he gets through with the 'Capstan infringers,' if he follows in the footsteps of his sire in this matter.

The Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, is filling up steadily for Nashville, and will take her departure to-morrow.

—The report comes that the St. Louis and Lower Mississippi pilots, in and out of the association, are all engaged. There is a dearth of pilots consequently, and being hard to procure, wages are liberal.

—A late St. Louis paper says: It was currently reported yesterday that Captain Grant Marsh had purchased an interest in a well known Second Street house.

—Evansville is about to establish a steamer in the Shawneetown and Little Wabash River trade.

—Capt. John Anawalt's life was insured for $10,000 in the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis

—The Wabash last week was at a higher stage than for two years past.

—The Great Republic pays wharfage for 70 tons more than the James Howard.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
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PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 15,000 cases.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted.

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ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! "Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 160 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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No. 1 Mackerel, Shore and Bay.
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In barrels, half barrels, quarter barrel and kitts.
No. 1 White Fish.
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Full weight; new goods in half and quarter barrels. Also Split and Round Herring, Holland Herring, Cod Fish. For sale by

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Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.

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Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

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10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
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1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
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which they offer at reasonable prices.

Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses

Specialty.

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THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.

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Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Incorporated by Act of 1870.

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Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.

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INCORPORATED 1866.

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Patent Semi-Steel

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T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard. Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.

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Manufacturers of

Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam

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Manufacturers of all kinds

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Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,

(NEAR THE POINT,)

HUGH M. BOLE.

PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.

Special attention is invited to the new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:35am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Phila. Ex.	8:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
		Wsy Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	5:40am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac No. 2	2:40pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:30pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wall's No. 4	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:30pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:35 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:10 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:20 A. M., New York 6:30 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:45 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:50 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:30 A. M. Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 1:03 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:50am	Springdale No. 1.	6:35am
Freeport No. 1	9:25am	Freeport No. 1	8:25am
Claremont Ac.	11:50am	Express	10:20am
Express	3:10pm	Claremont Ac.	1:05pm
Springdale No. 1	3:20pm	Freeport No. 2	3:40pm
Freeport No. 2	4:40pm	Mail	5:43pm
Springdale No. 2	6:30pm	Springdale No. 2	6:35pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. train and 3:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Through Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:32am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38am	Wheeling Ex.	10:58am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:18am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Mail	7:33am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	4:58pm
Chicago Express	9:32am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	4:58pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:38pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:33pm
Pacific Express	1:43pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	5:33pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	8:38pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:48am	Leetsdale Accom	6:58am
Leetsdale Accom	10:38am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac.	1:08pm	New Castle Ac.	10:22am
Enon Accom	2:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	3:28pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:38pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:38pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After December 22, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	2:32am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	6:55am
Wash. Accom	8:48am	Wash. Accom	8:58am
Pacific Express	9:33am	Steubenville Ac.	9:58am
McDonald Ac.	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:28pm
Southern Ex.	2:13pm	McDonald Ac.	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac.	6:13pm	Fast Line	6:28pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:28 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:58 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:20am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1.	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:05am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2.	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	5:50pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 42 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. S. BROSST,
Passenger Agent, No. 42 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets,
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00am	8:35pm
Night Express	8:40pm	3:55am
Day Mail	11:50am	5:45pm
Brady's Bend Accom	3:20pm	10:35am
First Soda Works Accom	9:40am	8:20am
Second Soda Works Accom	5:55pm	2:15pm
First Hulton Accom	6:50am	6:40am
Second Hulton Accom	4:35pm	9:00am
Third Hulton Accom	10:50pm	7:20pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:20 am, arriving at Parkers at 11:42 am. Returning, leaves Parkers at 4:40 pm, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sunday), arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:30 am, and leave at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh.

STEEL WORKS.

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 86 Mich. ave.
Boston, 187 and 189 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST STEEL,

Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel

STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 160 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Barr & Parkin,

OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH.

STAINED GLASS.

MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c

No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOME NEWS.

Acknowledgement.

"The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," gratefully acknowledges the receipt of eighty two dollars and sixty-two cents from Mr. Thomas Birrely, a collection taken up February 23d, in the Second Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Howard's church, in aid of this Association.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

Annexation of Wilkinsburg.

The matter of the annexation of Wilkinsburg, it will be remembered, was referred to a committee from Select and Common Council, which committee reported that the required three-fifths of taxables of the borough had signed the the petition. This report was referred to another committee of five, who met yesterday, Mr. S. H. Morgan in the Chair. The papers relative to the matter were taken in charge, and after consideration the second committee decided to report that the first report was correct, recommending Councils to act upon that report.

The First Ward Unpleasantness.

Chairman Chalmers called the First Ward Investigating Committee to order at half past seven o'clock, last evening, when Mr. W. D. Moore asked for an adjournment, which was refused. A. F. Clark was sworn and testified that in his opinion the election was conducted very loosely. Alderman Humbert also testified to the same effect, and said that some ballots of some voters were put in the box when their names were not on the tally list. W. H. Arnold was sworn, and testified that some persons who were taken to the polls by Republicans were pushed aside and not allowed to vote. Other witnesses testified in regard to the manner of conducting the election, though nothing very special was elicited, and at ten o'clock the Committee adjourned.

Soldiers Meeting.

Last evening the soldiers of Allegheny county held a meeting to take some action in regard to colonization, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the soldiers and sailors of this county, held in Municipal Hall Thursday evening, February 27th, 1873, at which the object of the organization was fully discussed and set forth, and

WHEREAS, We soldiers of the late war, fully appreciating the generous liberality of the United States Government in granting to the soldiers and sailors orphans the one hundred and sixty acres of public domain. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby permanently organize ourselves into a society, to be known as the Allegheny Soldiers Colonization Society. And the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mayor Blackmore for the use of the Hall.

Adjourned to March 7th.

Died From his Injuries.

Coroner West yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of Daniel Truxall, aged nineteen years and seven months, who was struck on Monday morning by a piece of ice which flew from the fly wheel, striking him on the head, fracturing his skull, at Reiss, Graff & Wood's rolling mill on Mulberry alley between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It appears that the deceased, who was emplyed as marker, was standing about twenty-five feet from the wheel, which, while running through the pit, accumulated ice, as the morning was very cold. This flew off in pieces, one of which about six inches square struck the deceased back of the head, rendering him unconscious, and from which he never rallied. Drs. Dickson and Brown attended him, but he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, never having "come to." From the facts elicited, a verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased was considered a very estimable young man, and the only support of an aged mother.

The Washington County Homicide.

In the Allingham murder trial yesterday, several witnesses testified to Briceland being at Paris Station on the afternoon of the murder. Mrs. Truax testified that Briceland came to her house near Paris Crossing at supper time on December 4th; that he went to bed there about nine o'clock, leaving his coat, hat and boots in the room in which she slept; that between twelve and one o'clock she got awake, and saw the coat in the same place, at which time she also heard Briceland snoring and gritting his teeth, the door between the two rooms being open; that he took breakfast there the next morning; that when she got up in the morning his boots, which she had greased the previous night, were still on the hearth, and that she noticed there were no marks of dirt on the grease or on the soles. This witness took up all the morning session, and her cross-examination consumed nearly all the afternoon. No new facts have been elecited. Detective Cupples was telegraphed for yesterday to give additional evidence. He left in the afternoon.

Braddocks Trust Company.

The merchants and residents of Braddock's Fields, who have long been in need of a first-class banking institution in their lively and prosperous little borough, will be glad to learn that this desideratum is to be supplied by the Braddocks Trust Company, which will be opened for business to-morrow morning. The new institution is in the hands of experienced financiers and capitalists, and depositors will be afforded every accommodation, while they will receive the highest rates of interest for any money deposited on time. The bank has been started upon a basis of capital that will enable it to extend every financial aid to its patrons, and certainly commences under the most favorable auspices. The officers are:

President—W. S. Packard.
Vice President—Robert E. Stewart.
Cashier—J. D. Scooley.
Directors—M. G. Corey, John H. McMasters, Jno. C. Newmeyer, R. S. McKaig, R. P. Duff, John A. Carothers.

We heartily commend it to our friends as safe and reliable, and in every way worthy of their confidence and support.

THE BETHLEHEM MURDER.

Some Additional Developments—A Material Witness Found.

The murder of Mr. Monroe Snyder in Bethlehem township, will be remembered by our readers, as full particulars have been given of the terrible deed, in the GAZETTE, as far as they were obtained. The murder has been wrapped in a cloak of the darkest mystery, no one having appeared who was a witness to the terrible tragedy. However, it now turns out that the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of this city, was on his way to New York to attend the Convention that was to prepare an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, acknowledging God, stopped at this place. He saw three men strike Mr. Snyder and afterwards throw him over the bridge. He gave this information, and consequently he was detained as a very material and important witness, thus not getting a chance to attend to his business in New York. His evidence may clear up the mystery. The inquest has been ordered to be re-opened in order to take the evidence.

CONDOLENCE.

Meeting of Members of the Bar—Resolutions in Respect to the Memory of the Late A. M. Stotler.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, a meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the District Court room No. 1, in reference to the death of Mr. A. M. Stotler, which occurred in San Jose, California, a few days ago. Mr. Stotler was one of, the youngest members of the Bar, and gave much promise for the future. Recently he went to California for his health, but his recuperation was only temporary, and on the 15th of February he died.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock, and on motion of J. S. Strickler, Hon. James P. Sterrett was called to the Chair. Hon. E. H. Stowe, F. H. Collier and J. M. Kirkpatrick, were chosen Vice Presidents, and Messrs. W. C. Moreland, J. M. Gazzam, and John G. McConnell, Secretaries. On motion of Mr. Strickler a committee on resolutions was appointed by the chair, the committee consisting of Messrs. J. S. Strickler, W. K. Jennings, W. S. Miller, W. D. Porter and H. S. Floyd.

In the absence of the committee, remarks were made by C. Snively, Esq., T. M. Bayne, J. S. Lambie and S. A. McClurg.

The committee then returned and offered a series of resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which the deceased was held as a lawyer in business, and in social life as well, which were unanimously adopted.

The reading of the resolutions were followed by addresses by J. S. Strickler, John S. Robb, Thomas Hindman, W. D. Porter, W. K. Jennings, W. S. Miller, William C. Moreland, T. M. Marshall, J. H. Baldwin and Judge Sterrett.

A motion was made that the secretaries be appointed the committee to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the family of deceased, which being carried, the meeting adjourned.

BLOWN UP.

Burglars and Gunpowder—An Attempt to Explode a Safe Proves Disastrous to a Building.

The town of Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about six miles from the city, has suffered for some time from the depredations of thieves, whose tastes were differently displayed from overcoats and chickens to the contents of safes and tills. Early yesterday morning, however, the thieves met with such a scare which will probably prevent further operations for the present. About three o'clock a terrific explosion aroused the citizens in the vicinity of Burgess Hill's office, and suggested earthquakes, boiler explosions, and kindred pleasantries. An investigation showed the office of the justice to be utterly demolished, as if it had recently participated in a nitro glycerine explosion. It did not require much time to learn the cause of the disaster. An attempt had been made to blow open the safe in the office, which was done as effectually as the most sanguine burglar could have anticipated.

The office is a small one story frame structure, nearly new, located on Main street, and back of the depot, and opposite the Chartiers Hotel. Besides being used as the office of the Burgess, the place is used as the meeting place of the borough Council and the office of the Building and Loan Association of the place. A temporary partition had been run across the office, and the back room thus formed was occupied as a jewelry store by a Mr. Rees. A large safe stood in the Burgess' office, and this had been the object of the tremendous demonstration.

The operators, in their anxiety to do the job thoroughly, had overcharged the safe, and when the match was applied the safe was not only blown open, but absolutely blown to pieces. A large and costly desk standing near the safe will now make good kindling wood, while as for the partition—it was shattered too much even for toothpicks. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that those burglars didn't wait to examine the contents of that safe.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years. R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

CONSOLIDATION COMES UP FOR CAUTIOUS CONSIDERATION.

Comments and Comparisons From Calm Councilmen.

Special Meeting Last Night—Councils Conclude to Appoint no Committee on Consolidation—Other Business Taken up—A Mass of Unfinished Business Disposed of.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last evening in their Chamber, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER..........President.
R. T. WHITE..........Clerk.

The members of this branch assembled shortly before eight o'clock, the following being in attendance: Messrs. Beilstein, Cochran, Gault, Heagy, Huckestine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, J. C. Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny, McBrier, President.

NEW CLERK ELECTED.

After the roll had been called by the clerk *pro tem.* Mr. R. T. White,

MR. RIDDLE called attention to the vacancy in the clerkship occasioned by the demise of Mr. J. R. Oxley, and moved that Mr. R. T. White be chosen to fill the position for the remainder of the year. Carried.

MR. MEGRAW moved to suspend the rules, to take up general business. Carried.

MR. HEAGY referred to the death of the late Clerk, J. R. Oxley, and moved the appointment of a committee of three to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of Councils in reference to the same. Carried, and Messrs. Heagy, Huckestine and Cochran designated.

The old business from C. C. was then taken up and concurrences in all cases except as hereafter stated. S. C. non-concurred in the action of C. C. in passing resolutions in the report of the Market Committee authorizing one of the rooms to be devoted to an office for the clerk of markets; and for public water closet; and for roofing market house, all of which C. C. referred to Market Committee. The other two resolutions were adopted; non-concurred in, passage of resolution for preparation of plans for new engine house in Troy Hill; non-concurred inpassage of resolution requiring contractors on streets and sewers to commence work in thirty days after signing contract.

MR. RIDDLE, by permission, presented a resolution from the Finance Committee authorizing a temporary loan of $30,000, to meet current expenses. Passed.

S. C. non-concurred in reference to resolution for payment of bill of Lucobell & Co. for stone work on Spring Garden avenue, and referred the same to Street Committee; non-concurred in ordinance for opening streets on Spring Hill, and referred to Survey Committee.

ANNEXATION.

MR. PATTERSON presented a petition from one hundred and seventy-five property holders in the North end district, asking to be annexed to the city, more than the requisite two-thirds, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to examine and ascertain whether all the provisions of the consolidation act of March 10, 1871, have been complied with. Motion carried, and Messrs. J. C. Patterson and John Gault appointed in behalf of S. C.

MR. A. PATTERSON, petition from J. A. Verner asking for payment of amount due him for grading and paving Juniata street and Allegheny avenue. Referred.

Also, sewer on Beaver street. Referred.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, petition for the opening of an alley from Sedgwick to Hay streets, in the Sixth ward. Referred.

The same gentleman also presented a petition for the grading of a street in the Third ward. Referred.

IN MEMORIAM.

MR HUCKESTINE, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of Select Council in reference to the death of their late Clerk, Mr. Joseph R. Oxley, presented the following:

WHEREAS, Joseph R. Oxley, late Clerk of this Council, has been removed from among us by death; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sorrow and loss at his early death; that we take this opportunity to put on record our appreciation of his long and valuable services as an officer of Council (extending over a period of five years); his prompt, kind and genial manner endeared him to each one of us, so that in his death we feel that his vacant place is one that can hardly be filled.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy at the loss of a kind and tender husband and father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Council, and that a copy of them be furnished the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted.

MR. SWEENY presented a remonstrance against a railroad switch on Preble avenue. Referred.

THAT "COMMUNICATION." ON CONSOLIDATION.

President MCBRIER here stated he had a communication from Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburgh, relative to the consolidation of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and proceeded to read the same. [Published in the GAZETTE several days ago.]

MR. HUCKESTINE moved to receive the communication. Carried.

MR. J. C. PATTERSON presented the following:

WHEREAS a communication has been submitted to Councils from H. W. Oliver, Jr., calling attention to a proposed charter consolidating the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and contiguous territory and requesting the appointment of a Committee to examine the same, and

WHEREAS whilst Councils adhere to the opinion as expressed in their resolutions as adopted at a joint meeting held on January 20, 1873, and believe that those resolutions express the sentiments of the great mass of the people of the City of Allegheny in relation to the matter, yet they have no desire to avoid a full and free discussion and examination of the provisions of the proposed charter, provided a proper respect is shown toward the chartered privileges of the city, and the wishes of the people in the premises. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny.

1st, That the communication of H. W. Oliver, Jr., and the proposed charter accompanying the same, be referred to a committee of four from Select and five from Common Council.

2d, That said committee is instructed before proceeding to discuss any of the proposed charter to require an amendment of the first section thereof, submitting it to the people of the city of Allegheny, and unless said amendment is made in good faith by the committee having the matter in charge the committee appointed by Councils, be instructed to withdraw from any further deliberations in regard to the subject.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. Patterson moved their adoption.

MR. HUCKESTINE objected. He was convinced that the people of Allegheny City were opposed to consolidation, and it was unnecessary to have anything to do with the new charter.

MR. RIDDLE was in favor of the resolutions, although opposed to consolidation, and he would never vote, as a member of the Council, in favor of consolidation unless the people were allowed to have a vote on the question before ratification; Councils had no right to legislate away the rights of the people. He thought this Committee should be appointed as an act of decent courtesy to the Committee from Pittsburgh. He was not afraid to meet with the Pittsburgh Committee and have a fair and free and calm conference on the subject, and did not think that could bind any one to consolidation.

MR. J. C. PATTERSON thought the Legislature of Pennsylvania would not legislate the people of Allegheny out of existence until the people asked it themselves. He was opposed to consolidation, but thought the people should have a vote on the question, and that was what was contemplated in these resolutions.

MR. MEGRAW thought the minority had some rights too. He thought all sides should have a fair hearing on this question. He thought if the people of Allegheny could be made acquainted with the condition of the city and had a fair understanding of the new charter, that before six months there would be a great revulsion of feeling. Allegheny was but a little side show in comparison to other cities, simply because she was thrown in the shade by Pittsburgh. She had not a greater name now than she had twenty-five years ago, and the affairs of the city were not as prosperous as some imagined. There was no man who understood the city's finances who would deny that they were running behind hand—daily running in debt. All these things should be considered.

It was also a question whether it was not their duty to take some consideration of this subject of consolidation now. It would be a great deal better to have some voice in making this charter and getting the best possible for Allegheny, than to be swallowed up. How in the name of Heaven did they expect to get their rights, unless they looked out to see that they were protected. He believed in consolidation. Some features of it were objectionable, but in the main it would be better for both cities. Why would it not be better to sink all differences and take the good and bad together, and make a city that would be known and respected abroad as the fifth city in the Union. Why were they afraid to go over and consult with Pittsburgh.

The men who asked this in the petition represented a very large amount of property. The feeling for consolidation now was one hundredfold greater than it was when they voted seven years ago. There were benefits on both sides, and the matter deserved fair consideration. These Pittsburghers were only men. Why should Allegheny Councils act as though *they* were all boys, and were afraid that their representatives would be hoodwinked if they met with the Committee on the other side.

MR. MCBRIER, Mr. Riddle in the chair, said he could not see why any one could object to vote for the resolutions. Certainly no one that was opposed to consolidation could object to them. He was in favor of consolidation if the people wanted it. He blew neither hot or cold. He wanted the question submitted to the people for their decision.

There was another feature hinted at that should be considered. He did not know what truth there was in it, but there *was a possibility* that they would be taken in without their consent unless they considered the matter fairly.

He thought they were not children. They could take some interest in the matter and could go into a consideration of this matter, and yet not be bound to favor consolidation.

MR. J. C. PATTERSON thought that if the people wanted consolidation they should have it. He thought the Allegheny committee should see that the proposed charter was made as favorable to Allegheny as possible and then let the people vote on that. It wouldn't pledge any one to this measure, to merely look the charter over, and make it as favorable as possible to Allegheny.

MR. SCHOYER thought the election ought to take place before any action was taken by Council. He did not know what was the feeling of his constituents, and if Councils wanted to get the true sense of the people, the Councils should ask the people to take a vote whether they would ask Councils to take the subject under consideration at all. The object of the resolutions was ostensibly to find out the feeling of the people. He therefore moved that the question as to whether Councils should consider the matter at all, be referred to the people to first express their wishes and instructions to Councils.

The Chair thought the original motion could hardly beamended in that way,—it was more of a substitute.

MR. SCHOYER explained that his idea was to get exactly the expression of the people. He ventured to say that no member of Council knew the exact feeling of his constituents, and he thought before they commenced tinkering on a charter, they should submit the question to a vote of the people.

The Chair suggested that the best plan then would be to vote the resolutions down and pass a resolution instructing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for a vote to be taken.

MR. MEGRAW said that would not reach the case, as the people would have nothing to vote on. The idea contained in the resolutions was to get a charter prepared, a plan for consolidation, and then submit this to the people. The people must have something to vote on. He was astonished to find that a lawyer should make such a proposition. The speaker wanted both sides represented.

MR. SCHOYER characterized the statment of the gentleman of the Fourth ward absurdly inconsistent. It proposed to get up a plan of consolidation. The speaker's idea was that they should first ascertain if the sentiments of the people were in favor of consolidation; then they could go into the preparation of the best charter possible.

MR. HUCKESTINE thought it was strangely inconsistent to go into the preparation of a charter before they knew what the people wanted. He thought any such conference as proposed would only make the impression that Allegheny was in favor of consolidation; and yet when a vote was taken the result might be—and would be so far as he knew—against consolidation. He hoped the resolution would be voted down. He thought every members of Council, except perhaps one, was, in his official capacity, opposed to consolidation.

MR. SCHOYER explained that he did not wish to be considered as either opposed or in favor of consolidation. He simply objected as a Councilman to official action before they understood the feeling of the people.

MR. J. C. PATTERSON said everybody knew his position, and in the present discussion he only wished to provide for every contingency. He wanted the people of Allegheny to have a fair hearing of the case. He knew the newspapers were against them and three or four hundred of Allegheny's own citizens, yet he did not think consolidation would prevail. He was in favor of meeting the Pittsburgh committee, talking the matter over, and getting the best possible terms for Allegheny and then submitting the matter to the people. It did not commit them to a support of consolidation, but it showed a courteous spirit.

MR. MOUL said that if Pittsburgh was in the same temper it was eight years ago, Allegheny needn't expect much from them. He was one of Allegheny's committee at that time, and in the Conference the Pittsburghers would listen to nothing. The even turned the gas off on Allegheny. [Laughter.] He was not in favor of the appointment of any committee.

MR. STUART said he had the honor to represent the Second ward, and did not know a man there in favor of consolidation. He was thoroughly opposed to it as an individual, but did not think this committee would do any harm; all he wanted was to have the matter submitted to the people that they might express their wishes by their votes. He thought the resolutions would bring about that result.

MR. GAULT said he had found one man in the Ninth ward in favor of consolidation. Yet he would vote for the resolutions because he believed that it would bring the matter before the people for their decision.

MR. HUCKESTINE couldn't appreciate this view of the case. He couldn't see how any Councilmen whose constituents were opposed to consolidation could vote for such resolutions. He regarded them as a step toward consolidation.

MR. MEGRAW thought any man who said his constituents were opposed to annexation and yet voted against the resolutions under discussion was strangely inconsistent. This was merely to submit the question to the people, and if a good charter was presented and submitted to a vote of the people, a great change would be found in public sentiment to what it was eight years ago. He could go around the Fourth ward and find three out of every four men who were in favor of consolidation, when they were not last time. The greatest opposition to this movement was from a few who drew salaries. He was in favor of consolidation, and believed the people were.

The speaker continued to argue the merits of consolidation, and cited the case of Manchester, which after a great cry of opposition was consolidated, and had grown since that as it never grew before. Property there now was worth fifty dollars, when before consolidation it was hardly worth fifty cents. (Laughter, and a voice *sotto voce* "Oh, now Megraw don't go too strong.)

Messrs. HUCKENSTINE and MEGRAW then entered into a discussion, by forbearance of Councils, as to whether there had not been mutual contradictions in their respective speeches. Ultimately,

MR. MCBRIER mixed in the fray to explain that he did not believe as had been asserted, that every Councilman who voted in favor of the resolutions, was in favor of consolidation. He objected to that spirit which he saw cropping out, that condemned every man as a consolidationist who happened to speak a word to have a fair hearing of the question. If anything would make him a consolidationist it would be that spirit which hounded a man down, for his opinions. That attempted to choke him off, to cut his head off, for expressing his opinion. He objected to any such "whipping in" as that. If he was in favor of consolidation as an individual, he would say so. He was opposed to it, and as freely expressed his opinion. But because he was opposed to it, he was not afraid of a free, full and fair discussion. He believed that was the best way to settle the whole matter, and he therefore favored these resolutions. No harm could come of such an action as was proposed by them. The matter eventually came before the people, and that was where it ought to come.

The discussion here closed and a vote was taken, when the resolutions were adopted, two or three voting in the negative. The yeas and nays were not called.

S. C. then went into joint session.

Upon re-assembling,

MR. HUCKESTINE offered the draft of an act of Assembly relative to the manner of making assessments for Park purposes. Approved.

Business from Common Council was then taken up and concurrences had in all matters except the following: Resolution authorizing purchase of lot on Troy Hill for engine house. C. C. passed. S. C. non-concurred and laid over. C. C. adhered to former action, and asked for Conference Committee. Not reached again in S. C.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK..........President.
ROBERT DILWORTH..........Clerk.

President Slack called this branch to order at a quarter to eight o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Beinicle, Burns, Cooke, Cochran, Eberhardt, Graham, *Hunker, Hastings, Kreps, Klicker, Latner, Mosser, McNeill, McChesney, Price, Painter, Rigby, Smith, Stedford, Strouse, Snaman, Schmitt, Voegtly, Wettach, Walter, Weaver, President.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of finishing up business laid over at previous meetings.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Unfinished business was then taken up and concurrences had as noted. In referring petition in reference to Henderson street. Adopting resolution of reference in relation to communication from Lewis, Oliver and Phillips, desiring a change of line off Walnut street; accepting Railroad Committee Report, and in passing accompanying ordinance; referring to the Street Committeee a resolution in reference to viewers on Strawberry Lane; passing resolution for the appointment of Auditing Committee; passing resolution directing Controller to report monthly to each Committee the amount remaining of its appropriations.

MR. HUNKER moved to suspend the rules and take up new business. Carried.

MR. WALTER called up the draft of an act authorizing a Board of Health and prescribing its duties. Carried. The act had been printed and slips laid on the desks of the members.

The act was considered *seriatim*, and a number of amendments were made, chiefly immaterial. Among the most important were changes making the City Physician perform the duties of Physician to the tombs; making the officers' election by Councils instead of by the Board. After considerable discussion, the act as amended was approved, and the Clerk directed to forward it to Harrisburg.

MR. GRAHAM, petition for frame stable in Preble avenue. Referred.

MR. EBERHART, a resolution changing grade on Perry street. Referred.

MR. HASTINGS, a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to buy a lot for engine house on Troy Hill. Referred.

MR. PRICE, an ordinance providing that the Clerk of Select Councils shall hereafter give his entire time to the city, and that his salary be $1,200. Laid on the table.

Business from Select Council was taken up and concurrence had in all matters not otherwise noted.

Councils then went into joint sesson.

CONSOLIDATION CONSIDERED.

Upon reassembling,

President SLACK, holding a paper in his hand said: "We have here a paper which has been addressed to the Presidents of Councils. I suppose you don't need to have it read."

Several motions were made simultaneously to concur.

MR. HUNKER—"What is it?"

Several voices—"Oh, we all understand it."

MR. GRAHAM moved to concur in receiving the paper.

MR. WALTERS—"I move to lay in the table."

MR. HUNKER—"What is it. I don't think we ought to go ahead in that way."

President SLACK—"Why it is a communication addressed to us in reference to consolidation. It was published and I supposed we had all read it. I can read it though."

MR. WALTERS—"We don't need to hear it again. I move to lay it on the table."

MR. GRAHAM—"Is that courteous? I'm not in favor of—"

President SLACK—"No discussion on a motion to lay on the table."

MR. MCNEILL—"Well, I think this is high-handed. Let us act de—"

President SLACK—"I'm sorry, gentlemen, to interrupt you, but a motion to lay on the table can *not* be discussed. Are you ready to vote? It's only on the reception of the communication."

MR. HASTINGS—I don't think that would be de.—

President—"are you ready to vote."

MR. MCNEILL—"I call for the yeas and nays."

This call was sustained, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Beinecke, Burns, Cochran, Eberhardt, Klicker, Lautner, Stedeford, Snaman, Schmitt, Voegtly, Water—12.

Nays—Messrs. Ackley, Graham, Hunker, Hastings, Kreps, Mosser, McChesney, Price, Painter, Rigby, Smith, Strouse, Wettach, and President Slack—15.

So the motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The action of Select Council in receiving the paper was then concurred in.

The chair then read the resolutions as passed in Select Council.

MR. MCNEILL moved to concur.

MR. GRAHAM said he was opposed to consolidation, but thought that a conference of that kind could do no harm.

MR. HASTINGS was opposed to mixing with Pittsburgh Councils in any shape or form. He thought they were perfectly competent to get up a charter for themselves and Allegheny could do the same. If they appointed this committee they would get into the net, and would be entangled. He believed that the people of Allegheny were strongly opposed to consolidation and he didn't believe Councils should tamper with it in any way. He had voted to receive their communication out of courtesy but wanted the matter to end there. He closed his remarks by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

Messrs. MCNEILL and PAINTER called for the yeas and nays.

There was for a moment a confusion of motions, some members calling for the yeas and nays, others objecting to this choking off of discussion, and still others insisting on a vote, and on the motion to lay on the table.

President SLACK as soon as he could be heard announced that the motion to lay on the table was before them and the vote would have to be taken without discussion.

The roll was then called, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Burns, Cochran, Eberhardt, Hastings, Klicker, Lautner, Mosser, Price, Rigby, Smith, Stedeford, Snaman, Schmitt, Voegtly, Wettach, Walter, and President Slack—18.

Nays—Messrs. Ackley, Beinicke, Graham, Hunker, Krepps, McNeill, McChesney, Painter, Strouse—9.

So the resolutions were laid on the table.

MR. GRAHAM—I would just like to explain that—

MR. HASTINGS—There is nothing before the house—

MR. HUNKER—It is now ten o'clock, and under the rules I demand an adjournment.

President SLACK—The point is well taken, Council stands adjourned.

Doing the debate in both branches, the lobbies were filled with spectators, but there were no demonstration, and the result was received without any signs of favor or disapproval.

JOINT SESSION.

The Joint Session assembled in Common Council chamber, when President Riddle announced that the special business in order was the election of a Clerk to Committees and City Assessor, rendered necessary by the death of the late official, J. R. Oxley.

The election for Clerk to Committees was first taken up.

MR. HEAGY nominated Mr. R. T. White, and moved he be elected by acclamation. Carried.

Nominations for City Assessor were then declared in order.

Messrs. James Hunter, W. B. Ross, and Robt. R. Ray were nominated. The vote resulted as follows:

Hunter	18
Ross	7
Ray	18

As it required twenty-two votes to elect, there was no choice, and a second ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Hunter	20
*Ray	22
Ross	1

Mr. Ray was accordingly declared elected, and Joint Session adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....McDaniels has returned to his home.

....The Market Committee met last evening in Clerk Morrow's office, when sundry bills were approved. No business of importance was transacted.

....The house of Mr. Sayley at Edgworth Station on the Fort Wayne road, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, loss $400, covered by insurance.

....George W. Atkins, who was unsuccessful in doing away with himself in the Allegheny Mayor's office, as previously reported, was discharged yesterday, he having come to his senses.

....A regular meeting of the Master Builders' Association of, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will bo held at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, on Friday evening, February 28th, at 7 o'clock, to adopt a bill of prices.

....Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the well known New York book publishers, announce several new publications on our first page. Parties desiring their publications should send on their orders at once.

....Yesterday morning, Mayor Blackmore committed William Nunns, the alleged wife poisoner, to jail, to await a hearing on Wednesday afternoon next, at three o'clock. No definite time has yet been fixed for the commencement of the inquest.

....Marshal Ferguson, the young man who was terribly injured by falling from a coal trestle near Wood's Run, on Sunday last, died at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Wednesday evening. The deceased was twenty years of age and lived with his parents on Carroll street, Allegheny.

....Nunns, the supposed wife murderer, has been sent to jail for a hearing on Wednesday. Coroner West has no power to hold an investigation until ordered to do so by the District Attorney. Eminent physicians think that an analysis of the stomach for croton oil would be folly, as croton oil would evaporate through the body, from its very nature after death. Nunns takes the matter decidedly cool, and states positively nothing can be proven against him, and that he can clear the entire mystery.

....On Wednesday a Penn street lady, returning from a prominade, reached the door of her residence and gave a vigorous pull at the bell—a pull that indicated some impatience for admission no doubt, but which proved too powerful for the tensile strength of the wire, which ceased its resisance, yielding up the knob to its fair possessor, who suddenly missing its support fell to the ground, happily without suffering fracture of bone or serious contussion of mussel. We are not quite sure, however, that she did not indulge in some ungentle maledictions on the frailty of bell wires.

....We are gratified to learn of the promotion of our young friend John J. O'Leary, Esq., to general freight and ticket agent of the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., at Brady's Bend. Mr. O'Leary has been in the employ of the company for a number of years, and by his courteous, and obliging manner secured for himself hosts of friends. He is thoroughly acquainted with the routine of railroad business, and the company by selecting him for the position manifested the right spirit in promoting one whom they knew to be competent, and deserving of their confidence. Mr. O'Leary will enter upon the discharge of his new duties to-day. We wish him continued success.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

PHILIP MILCOCK, James Moore and Charles Craig, were committed ninety days each by Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon on the charge of disorderly conduct.

WM. REED, before Alderman O'Donnell, charges Christopher Anderson with larceny as bailee, in withholding from him a silver headed cane, which he loaned him. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY Mrs. Amanda Gardner made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging her husband, Thos. G. Gardner, with desertion and adandonment. He is in jail awaiting a hearing.

A CRIPPLE, named McDonald, was arrested yesterday, in Allegheny, for stealing meat from the stands in the market. The butchers, however, refused to prosecute him and he was discharged.

PATRICK MCGUIRE, who was arrested by officer Chambers, in this city, for horse stealing, was convicted of that crime, on Tuesday, by the Mahoning county Court, in Ohio, and will be sentenced on Saturday. McGuire is one of the four who escaped from jail at Canfield, Ohio, some days ago, and was the only one recaptured.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, was at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

***Hon. T. M. Beer, Mayor of Ashland, Ohio, and his cousin Mr. Sherman Beer, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, are on a coincident visit to this city, they are the guests of their uncle, the venerable Captain Robert Beer, of this city. These younger gentlemen in their hight and general appearance remind us of their uncle when, more than forty years ago we made his acquaintence, he was a stalwart active man, actively engaged in our river commerce. We hope their life may be as long, as useful and as blameless as his has been.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Ada Harland appeared last evening in the drama of the "Boy Detective," to a fair audience. She was vociferously applauded, and enacted her part with satisfaction to the audience. Her support was generally good.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To say that Mr. Rankin's masterly and artistic impersonation of Rip Van Winkle is proving popular, is attested by the audiences who have thronged this house nightly during his engagement, despite other attractions. Miss Kitty Blanchard fairly divides the honors with him. The balance of the cast is unusually strong.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This house continues popular as ever. The company is fully up to the standard, and everything that is done upon its stage is done well. Manager Aims knows how to conduct a Varieties theatre.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—J. W. McAndrews, Sadi D'Jalmi, and the other members of the troupe do their best to please nightly. Everything is accordingly appreciated by the audience present.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.
River Avenue.
[43.]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.
[150.]

Frame House, 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,300. Terms, 1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.
Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.
[203.]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. ⅜ of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

THE TEMPERANCE TOPIC.

Immense Mass Meeting at City Hall.

Both Sides Heard—A Letter from Father Hickey—A Foreign Gentleman Expresses His Opinion—The Report of the Committee.

As per announcement the friends of Local Option assembled last night at City Hall, Market street—the scene of their late Waterloo. The anticipation of an "encore" of the Saturday night comedy drew a large audience, whose hopes, however, were doomed to disapointment by the well laid plans of the Alliance Committee, which were carried out through the efficient Lieutenant Hazen and a squad of police. Many persons smiled when the announcement was made that seats would be preserved for ladies, and the presence of the fair sex at a "City Hall meeting" was suggestive of schrill screams and fainting fits. The arrangements last night, however, were well made, and some thirty or forty ladies accepted the invitation to be present.

THE HALL

Was differently and much more conveniently arranged, with reference to the speakers and auditors than on Saturday night. A platform was erected in the middle of the east side of the hall, a space in front of which was preserved for the "ladies, and agedgentlemen," and the reporters were well provided for with a commodious table. The stage was handsomely decorated with banners, and shrubbery. The crowd, it is estimated, was even larger than that of Saturday night, though very good order was preserved throughout.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At half-past seven Mr. James Parke, Jr., took the chair, and assured the audience that although the meeting had been called by the friends of Local Option, fair play would be enforced, and all would have an equal chance to speak their opinion. The reporters were made Secretaries. The Chairman said that Mr. George W. DeCamp would address the meeting. The leader of the band evidently failed to hear the announcement for "The Battle Cry of Freedom" was struck up, as Mr. DeCamp was at the point of commencing. When the melodious strains of the brass band had died away, Mr. DeCamp made another start to speak, when some one in the audience moved to limit the addresses to twenty minutes each. The motion was put and carried.

OPENING THE BALL.

Mr. DeCamp then proceeded, after a short introduction, to speak upon the constitutionality of the Local Option question. He cited emergencies in which the power of self-protection rises even above constitutional law. The evils of this traffic was considered one of these emergencies, and the people had the power of self-protection, and should use it. Let us try to put it down. [Appiause.] The Allegheny legislators came in for a share of the speaker's attention.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, ESQ. SPEAKS.

At the close of his remarks the speaker was loudly applauded. Calls were made for Mr. Marshall and that gentleman came forward, and commenced by some very sacastic remarks upon the Saturday night meeting. Under the old liscence a man had to be recommended by a certain number of citizens as to his sustaining a good moral character, though the speaker didn't see the necessity of possessing a good character to sell liquor. But Local Option will leave this question to the majority of the citizens of the ward or town, and not to a few. If the people of Allegheny county will only say there shall be no liquor sold in this county the Supreme Court, the servants of the people will obey that command. The speaker illustrated delegated power by the charters of the street railroads, which are given by the Legislature, but without effect unless acquiesced in by the city Councils. [A voice—They aint the people.] "Aain't they? They are a part of them. I have heard it said that when a man is elected to the Legislature he has lost his character; but I never knew that a man's serving one year in Councils lost him his title to a membership in the human family." [Laughter and applause.] The speaker explained that he made these remarks that the people might know where he stood. He was in favor of Local Option—[applause]—in favor of woman suffrage, of boy suffrage and girl suffrage.

Rev. I. W. McKeever stated that the very Rev. Father Hickey had been invited to be present but was unable to attend. The speaker stated Father Hickey, he was informed, represented thirty thousand people in the immediate vicinity in the city, and fifty thousand in the Diocese. Mr. McKeever then read the following

LETTER FROM FATHER HICKEY.

H. K. Porter, Esq., Chairman Committee of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your very kind invitation to address the Temperance Meeting at City Hall to-night, I regret to say that a pre-engagement of the greatest urgency must excuse my absence. You may rest assured, however, that I am heart and hand with you and all our best citizens in the present movement. Your efforts in the good cause receive my humble but earnest endorsement. It is full time to take an initiative step in a matter in which so many and conflicting interests are, alas! so deeply involved. *Something must needs be done*, and NOW is the hour to do it. The baneful effects of intemperance are only too intensely felt in every class of society, and in every department of business. In a word, this vice has become of late years so rampant on every side that it is undoubtedly the greatest curse of our country, the scourge of religion and the ruin of man. This is a plain statement of the facts. *No proof is required!*

The statistics of our alms houses, our homes for public and private reformations, furnish abundant evidence. In nearly every instance fully two thirds of the inmates of such institutions are the subjects of Charity or Justice, on account of habitual intemperance, and hence, the olden proverb: *"Omnium malorum ebrietas est radix."* Drunkenness is, indeed, and only too truly, the root of every evil.

Then, once for all, I say, it is our bounden duty, as the friends of humanity, as the sons of our common and glorious Republic, to unite in action, and raise our voices in unison for the honest defense of RELIGION, MORALITY and LIBERTY! On this point we may not differ, nor yet must we be misunderstood. The end in view is not to be gained by personal rancor and uncharitable issues, or at the sole expense of our neighbors. We cannot afford to be extremists in our policy. *"In medio stat virtus"* is a truthful and time-worn saying. Ours is not to wage a bitter and relentless war on the liquor traffic, or on distilleries and brewers, or on the Board of License in general. We mean nothing of the sort. Instead of refusing their aid, we heartily desire their co-operation as a guarantee of a more enduring success. We are not adverse to their interests; we are their friends, not their enemies; we find no fault with theirs as a legitimate business. For they enjoy a universally conceded right to their special avocation. If strictly just, and conscientiously do their duty, they violate no law of God or of man; nor do we know of any authority, divine or human, condemnatory of the lawful trading in malt and spiritous liquors. In fact, medical science in our day, has even dared to go so far as to prove the occasional necessity of such potions in the pharmacy of human life. Beverages like these are said to be, under certain circumstances, and with certain wholesome restrictions, as needful to the renovation of health, and the cure of bodily infirmities, as any drug sold by the apothecary.

We condemn, therefore not the *use*, because God himself does not condemn it, but *we do condemn and from our inmost soul, the abuse* of all malt and spirituous liquors. We go even farther still, and insist that this *abuse* is now so prevalent amongst us that nothing less than *total abstinence from every kind of alcoholic drink* can possibly save the great masses of our people from utter degradation. Under what phase this remedy may be applied or enforced in certain localities, is not for us just now to write. As in the past, so in the present, we cheerfully submit our case to the sounder and more unbiased judgment of the people of Allegheny county, and will abide accordingly. It is true that this judgment may find expression in the unanimous passage of a Local Option bill or a more restrictive License Law. As for ourselves, we are inclined to this latter; or, to speak more plainly, we are in favor, first, of a *sternly restrictive License Law*; secondly, the exercise of a wholesome moral suasion over the minds of the masses of the leaders of our religious organizations and unions; thirdly, the constant influence of the Christian ministry; fourthly, the prayerful use of Divine and sacramental grace. To our mind, this is the only practical and Christian method of reformation. The timely and persevering application of these four-fold means will remedy the fatal evil of which we all complain. Then will our efforts be successful; then, and not till then, will we witness the final removal from our midst of those low and countless grog shops which are so many avenues to hell, and the highways to the religious, social and political ruin of nations.

Such an expression of the will of our people—such a moral change as this, would verily be the harbinger of peace, happiness and plenty to thousands of our fellow citizens. At all events let the question be practically and thoroughly examined by the PRESS and the PEOPLE. Let us have a FREE SPEECH and a FREE BALLOT, and all interested parties will be satisfied.

Again regretting my absence and praying that every success may attend your movement, I have the honor to remain,

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN HICKEY.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, February 27th, 1873.

The letter was received with immense applause and cheering, and at its conclusion a motion was made that it be published with the proceedings. The motion was carried. A committee on resolutions was then appointed.

MR. MOORE APPEARS.

The committee retired to prepare their report, and Mr. W. D. Moore, in response to loud calls, was introduced by the chairman. Mr. Moore's arguments were confined principally to the constitutionality of the law in question. The Speaker held that that alcohol is not made by man but by an Almighty power; and why, and for what purpose it is made is for you to decide. We have no authority to condemn and forbid the use of intoxicating liquors. It is not irreligious and immoral to use it. If it were not for the extravagant expressions which had been made about it he would not have said this. He thought it an evil and a curse. [Here an outburst of tremendious applause occured, which lasted for merely a moment.] "Well," continued the speaker, "I am glad I have said something that pleased you." [Laughter.] The example of our Saviour authorized the use of wine, and he who says that the wine used in these days was not intoxicating, simply shows that he knows nothing about it. If, then, its use recognized in the Word of God, it is simply foolish to oppose it. The abuse, and not the use of liquor should be considered. In its sale it is abused by being sold to a minor, and the law forbids this. It is also illegal to sell it to a man under its influence so that he cannot control himself. This offence is punishable by a fine and imprisonment. The sale of it on Sabbath, or after midnight, are also punishable by law. When the law was projected, he tried to have the price of licence and the bond increased, and the penalties for violation made more severe. This would have enlisted a better class in the work of restraining or restricting this traffic. What you propose is simply impracticable. Mr. Moore here repeated his argument in regard to the passions of men, which, he said, cannot be overcome by force.

ADDRESS BY MARSHAL SWARTZWELDER, ESQ.

Mr. Swartzweider said he came to the meeting as an advocate of free speech, because he had learned that that right had previously been trampled upon. The Speaker referred to the Parker decision, and said that the proposed law was altogether different from the act of 1846. The latter was for the total suppression of the sale of liquor, while the proposed Local Option law if adopted, refused the granting of license if a majority so decide for the sale of liquor. If the Legislature can prevent the sale of poison by druggists, they have an equal right to restrict the sale of another class of poisons—equally deadly only slower in their effects. [Applause.] Arsenic and strickniue were made by an Almighty power equally with alchohol, yet this is no argument for allowing it to be sold to a person who we know is about to commit suicide. Christ's prayer when on earth was, "Lead us not into temptation." This is the prayer of the people when they ask the removal of the temptation to use this liquid damnation, which now glistens in the window of every grog-shop. [Applause.] Then we are told that large capital is invested in this business which will be a total loss to the owners if this law goes into effect. But if the other side of the ledger is cast up, we shall find a large balance in favor of the tax-payers of the county in the abolition of our Work House, our Poor House, jails, and all our charitable institutions.

A GENTLEMAN FROM DUBLIN.

Mr. Alexander Mowatt, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., late a Dublin, Ireland, journalist, was introduced and took up Mr. Moor's argument in regard to alcohol in the juice of the grape. He stated he possessed several bottles of the "pure juice" without alcohol, and offered to satisfy Mr. Moore of the truth of his argument by sending him a dozen bottles. The speaker here read an extract of the Constitution relative to the power of amending the laws. Mr. Moore had either never read the Constitution or had come here to tell the meeting what was not true. Here

A LITTLE DISCORD

occurred, in which Mr. Moore rose to a point of order. He would not allow a "gentleman from Ireland" or any other land to make a remark to that effect about him. Mr. Moore grew excited, the audience became confused, and the chairman asserted his authority, by announcing that he would preserve order, adding paranthetically, "by the aid of the police."

Mr. Mowatt here retracted, and continued his remarks to the limit of his time.

The Committee on Resolutions here returned, and submitted the following

REPORT:

To the Honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We, the friends of the Local Option Law, citizens of Allegheny county, assembled in mass meeting at the City Hall of Pittsburgh, Thursday evening, February 27, 1873, hereby place on permanent record an expression of our wish and of our will, and respectfully memorialize your honorable bodies.

Our prayer is that you will give immediate and earnest heed to the demand of this community, to remove from us a disability which it is believed now exists, and which, if this fear is well grounded, will deprive us of the right of suffrage on a measure that concerns our highest interests—a right now exercised under the general law throughout the State. Such discrimination is unfair and unjust. The trouble of which we complain has arisen, we believe, through no design on your part, as the makers of the law; but the efforts to remedy the defect have met with the most subtle and determined opposition at every step up to yesterday.

The record of the action of the House yesterday fills us with high hope. The threat that the bill for our relief should be hidden in committee has fallen to the ground through the wise and judicious action of those who are willing that the voice of the people shall be heard.

We desire to express our liveliest satisfaction at the record of the large majority, and we now earnestly petition that this bill may be carried through all the stages of legislation at the earliest moment possible, that thus we may be secured in our rights.

Having thus concisely stated what action we now deem essential to secure us these rights, we would further declare

1st. That we believe the highest interests of this community are at stake in this matter. Men of all parties and all shades of political opinion are united in favor of this movement. Wives, sisters and parents, whose homes and lives are made miserable and wretched by liquor plead for it through the hope it holds out to them. The great body of the law-loving and law-abiding people in country and city alike look to it as giving them an opportunity to rid themselves of a terrible curse.

2d. The feeling in favor of this measure is now less permanent and growing than it is wide spread. For years the burden of the traffic in liquor in the shape of crime or vice, and poverty, and increase of taxation consequent upon it has been growing greater and greater, and repeated efforts have been made to shake it off. With every failure of the friends of law and order, the determination has grown deeper that the grievance should at some future time come to an end. Now, with nothing in National or State politics to distract our attention for years to come, we see our opportunity and pray you to relieve us speedily of the embarrassment which threatens to prevent us from embracing it.

The report was received and adopted, and Mr. D. D. Bryce made a brief address.

"GO HOME AND GET SOBER"

At this point a legal gentleman whose condition signified at least, a practical opponent of Local Option, began deliberately to draw his overcoat, at the same time appealing to the President. The latter, however, refused to recognize him, explaining that the audience could not wait until a speaker got sober enough to address the meeting. The legal gentleman insisted with a kind of Bob Sawyer swagger, and the President said "I call upon the police to remove this man from the stage." [Cries—"Go home and get sober" &c.]

MR MOORE SPEAKS AGAIN.

Mr. Moore again spoke of the constitutionality of the Local Option Law—a subject, which, by the way, he had previously alluded to. The speaker insisted that it is not morally right that this law should be put into effect without giving those engaged in the liquor business a warning to save the vast capital, which, by the present law of the State they had been invited to invest in this business.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. BOYLE.

Rev. T. N. Boyle spoke of the meeting on Saturday night, at which by the obscenity and profanity of those who took possession of the hall, those who called the meeting were driven away. But to-night, according to Brother Moore's own acknowledgement, we have a quiet and respectable meeting. Mr. Boyle briefly congratulated the friends of Local Option upon their success. After his addresss the meeting adjourned.

MARRIED:

COWLEY—BUCHANAN—On Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. E. Swift, Mr. JOHN COWLEY, of this city, and Miss MOLLIE BUCHANAN, of Allegheny.

DIED:

PRESTON—On the evening of Wednesday, the 26th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE S. PRESTON, wife of Rev. Wm. Preston, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Ninth street, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BAKEWELL—On Wednesday afternoon, February 26th, NANNIE BAKEWELL, only daughter of Benjamin P. and the late Euphemie Campbell Bakewell.

Funeral from the Third Presbyterian Church, SATURDAY MORNING, March 1, at 10 o'clock.

FERGUSON—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., MARSHALL T. FERGUSON, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral TO-DAY (Friday), February 28, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 34 Carroll street, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McHENRY—On Thursday, February 27, 1873, WM. H. McHENRY, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

HAMPTON—On Thursday morning, February 27, 1873, Mrs. ANN R., wife of Hon. Moses Hampton.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, nr. Wilkinsburgh, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to proceed to Allegheny cemetery. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's rooms, Seventh avenue, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

SCHMIDT—On Tuesday morning, February 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., HANNAH T. S. DAUB, wife of Eugene Smith, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 170 Smithfield street, SATURDAY, March 1, at 2 P. M.

DONNELL—On Wednesday, February 26, 1873, Mrs. SUSAN DONELL, wife of John Donell, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 209 Irwin avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BAILEY—On Thursday, February 27, ROBERT BAILEY, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, opposite the intersection of Penn and Fifth avenue, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave the stables of Moreland & Mitchell, opposite Union Depot, at 12½ o'clock.

NEW LIFE FOR THE LANGUID.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of langour, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing "as the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling and promptly taken as a remedy for all the minor ailments as well as for the more serious complaints.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
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Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.
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Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.

Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
Opposite Postoffice.
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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

R. H. Palmer and Reymer Bros., of this city, filed a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of R. B. Edgar, of New Brighton. They also asked for a preliminary injunction against certain execution creditors which was granted.

A preliminary injunction was granted against certain execution creditors of Geo. T. Granger, bankrupt, of Bradford county.

Charles Seely of Potter county, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

The case of Railey, assignee, vs Blythe & Deetrich, previously reported, was submitted to the jury this morning. No verdict has yet been rendered.

The case of John Wolf, charged with retailing liquor without paying the special tax, was tried and a verdict of guilt rendered. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to undergo six months' imprisonment in the Allegheny county jail—the minimum sentence allowed by law.

The next case taken up was that of Edgar Holmes vs. the Maple Grove Coal Company, in bankruptcy. On trial. Messrs. J. N. Andrews & Co., of Philadelphia, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Wm. L. Hamilton of Clinton county, and the usual papers awarded.

On motion of John M. Kennedy, Esq., James C. Doty, Esq., of this city, was admited to practice in this Court.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRET AND COLLIER.

Application was made by Sarah Ann Fowl, of McClure township, for privilege as a *femme sole trader*.

The Court is still engaged on the argument list.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Upon the opening of this court, His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, announced the death of Mrs. Hampton, wife of the presiding Judge of the Court, and after referring in appropriate terms to the bereavement of his colleague, announced that the case on trial would be disposed of as soon as possible, and the Court would then adjourn until Monday morning at ten o'clock. It would be impossible to arrest the progress of the case on hand, but he hoped it would be disposed of as soon as consistent with the importance of the interests involved.

The case on trial was that of C. L. Prescott vs. James B. Hill et. al., and it went to the jury after the arguments of counsel. No verdict had been announced when Court adjourned.

"Pennsylvania Railroad Guide Book" is the title of a neat little pamphlet of forty pages, (suited for the pocket), containing through and local time tables, and arrangements for the Palace and Parlor cars on all the company's lines, connecting with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, and the intermediate stations. This little magazine of information was prepared in the office of the General Passenger Agent, and is therefore official and altogether reliable. The tables of time, &c., are those which took effect on the 22d December.

Arizona Diamonds, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The steamships Algeria and Idaho, from Liverpool, have arrived.

LONDON, February 27.—The steamer City of New York arrived out.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 28, 1873,
Benefit of Miss
ADA HARLAND.
She will appear in Five Characters, with Songs and Dances, in the
BOY DETECTIVE
Saturday Matinee, "BERTHA."
Monday, FRANK MAYO as "Davy Crockett."

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Februrry 28th, Benefit of the popular artist, Mr.
McKEE RANKIN!
His last appeaaance but two in
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Assisted by Miss KITTY BLANCHARD.
Rip Van Winkle Matinee to-morrow, 2 o'clock. Prices for Matinee 50c and 25c.

☞FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.

FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager and Advertiser.
DIFFERENT NEW BILL TO-NIGHT.
M'lle De Montford, Mesmerist, J. H. Budworth, Morrissey and Emerson, Clinetop Sisters, the Carrolls, R. M. Carroll, Little Dick, the General, Mast. Eddie, Charley Howard, Leon Brothers, Lulu Delmay, Ed. Banker, Tilly Prestage.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.....Lessees and Managers.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL TO-NIGHT.
The great J. W. McAndrews, Billy Barry, Minnie Gray, H. G. Richmond, Niles and Evans, Fanny Fordham, Prince Sadi D'Jalma, Hawley and Miaco, O'Donohue, Helene Smith, Jas. Cummings, Billy Carter, Lucy Clifton, G. W. Herman and all the stars. The new Drama of "Daring Dick, the Detective." Ladies Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

☞GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE

$500,000
CASH GIFTS.
$100,000 for Only $10.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this banquet of wealth or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the public of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any who apply.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
Farmers and Drovers Bank, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

Tho. E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library, Ky.

For tickets and information apply to Messrs. GILDENFENNY & HESS, Booksellers, No. 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
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DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
NO. 6 DIAMOND,
5 Doors Above Fleming's Drug Store.
CAPITAL STOCK..........$240,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum
Allowed on Time Deposits; Compounded in May and November.

DIRECTORS.

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James Nimick,	A. L. Robinson,
Adam Getty,	W. D. Cooper,
Frederick Schild,	Joseph Fleming,

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ABRAHAM GARRISON, President.
JOHN S. SCULLY, Cashier.
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RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
CHINA
Glass and Queensware,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.
No. 100 Wood Street.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 00
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 00
A Russian Journey. Proctor	1 25
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	2 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 345 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

FOR THE HAIR.

Geranium Pomade,
Heliotrope Pomade,
Millefleur Pomade,
Violet Pomade,
Castor Oil Pomade,
Mignonette Pomade,
Quinine Balsam Pomade,
Honey Suckle Pomade,
Myrtle Pomade, &c.,
IMPORTED BY
SIMON JOHNSTON
fe28 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McKEE
SOLE PROPRIETOR
Of the old established
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
59 MARKET STREET,
is now receiving the
LARGEST STOCK
OF
SPRING
DRY GOODS
Ever brought to this city.
Goods All New,
No Old Stock,
Prices Low,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh Water Committee for the following supplies, up to MARCH 3d, 1873, the contracts to commence April 1st, 1873, (at the option of the [illegible] them at the expiration of six months from commencement of contract.)

All FERRULES needed for city, of city pattern.

COAL, at Lower Water Works, corner of Etna and Twelfth street, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand bushels, at Upper Works, Bedford avenue, one hundred and nine thousand bushels, and at Forty-fifth street Water Works, one hundred thousand bushels. Any or all these contracts for Coal may call for more or less than the amount herein mentioned. The exact amount of Coal to be delivered each day or for the whole or part of the year, must be at the Superintendent's option, and to be placed in the works as he may designate. Contractors must have the following stock on hand: at Lower Works, 3,500 bushels; at Upper Works, 1,000 bushels; at Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, 500 bushels.

Also, for FIRE PLUGS and GATES, city pattern; and also for Miscellaneous Castings; and also all WATER PIPE, the said Pipe to be made of soft gray metal, and cast vertically, and to be of the length of 12 feet up to 12 inches in diameter, and 15 inch pipe and over must be 12 feet 5 inches.

All Coal must be good merchantable nut coal, passed over a ⅝ inch screen and subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of the Water Works.

Also all Water Pipe must be weighed and tested in this city at contractor's expense, and delivered in such way and manner as may be directed.

All bids to be accompanied with bonds to the amount of One Thousand Dollars that in case the contract is awarded to any party he shall accept the same.

The Contractor for the Coal shall give bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

JAMES M. ATKINSON,
Superintendent of P. W. W.
fe11

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the City of Pittsburgh, of DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the first Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said City.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

fe10 C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the construction of WILMOT STREET BRIDGE has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of GREENFIELD AVENUE, from Hazelwood avenue to Monongahela river, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Session within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of BATES STREET, from Wilmot street to Second avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of SYLVAN AVENUE EXTENSION, from Sylvan avenue to Hazelwood avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sesions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER,
fe27 City Engineer.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property," passed October 26, 1872, owner of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holder who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.

THOS. H. PHELPS,
ja30 City Assessor.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 2D DAY OF MARCH, at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with CASTINGS FOR SEWERS, to be delivered wherever needed within the limits of the city.

fe13 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO BRICK MAKERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 2D DAY OF MARCH, at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with [illegible] THOUSAND BRICK, thoroughly hard burnt, of the size and form, as per sample in this office. Bidders will state the point of delivery.

fe13 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, February 11 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS O the EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, THIRTEENT AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, you are her by notified to bring the deeds of your property to th office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871: upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be indicted.

fe11 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Halket street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873. City Attorney.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of TWENTY-SECOND STREET, from Mulberry alley to A. V. R. R., are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

fe28 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
MUNICIPAL HALL.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, MARCH 5, for furnishing the city with STATIONERY for the ensuing year.

fe28 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

FLANNELS, YARNS
AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known

Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $2 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....R. J. WARING.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH

LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER.
(Late with J. R. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN.
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY:
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS and MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order.
Repairing promptly attended to.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding.
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measurement sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
fe28 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors.
NEW FALL STOCK
Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.
NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.
se11:v27

$5 TO $10 A MONTH

ELGIN
WATCHES

WILL BUY A FINE AMERICAN WATCH At the Jewelry Store of
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
MWF

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 26, 1873.

TO MACHINISTS
AND
IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stop Gates, Fire Plugs, &c.," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Municipal Hall until 9 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

Specifications, &c., can be had on application at the office of the Mechanical Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
H. LAUFMAN,
ROBERT WATSON,
[illegible]
J. M. ROLFE,
Board of Water Commissioners.

JOHN ROSS, Secretary. fe26:19

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
February 26, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st, for the

Services of a Veterinary Surgeon
FOR THE
PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT
FOR ONE YEAR.

All proposals to be addressed to
J. H. McILROY,
Chairman of Commission.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
fe26:16

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,

Which is equal to 40 per cent. advance in wages. Call and examine our goods and prices.